ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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WHO'S WHO IN CHEMICALS

Who's who in the chemical and dyestuff industries will be fully explained in the issues of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of September 19 and September 26 when special stories will be printed giving full accounts of the exhibits at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries. The issue of September 19 will be of especial value because of the announcements of firms exhibiting and a review of the wonderful developments in the chemical world since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

When it is considered that more than $200,000,000 has been invested in the chemical and dyestuffs industries within three years and that many enterprises are entirely new to the United States the value of a report on these industries and a statement of the products manufactured will be appreciated. The numerous inquiries received by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS are an indication of the call for these new products and show that there is a lack of information concerning the companies now manufacturing them. The industry has grown so rapidly and factories have been built in so many places remote from trade centers that it will take some time to bring producers, dealers, brokers, and consumers together as in other lines.

The work of the trade paper is to make all these interests acquainted and the Exposition of Chemical Industries offers an unusual opportunity to do so. Read the special numbers of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and file the papers for future reference. You will find it advisable to take several copies for factory and office use. There are many commodities made in this country now that were imported before supplies were cut off by the war. No publications are available which give the names and locations of the latest undertakings. In July new companies were incorporated representing an investment of $10,000,000 and since January the number organized to manufacture drugs, chemicals and dyes, each with capital of $50,000 or more, is above sixty, and of this number fifteen companies represent capital of $40,000,000. That looks as if the industry was being established on a permanent basis.

SOLVED BY AMERICAN CHEMISTS

The adoption of the General Chemical Company's process for producing ammonia as the best method available at the present time for Government purposes reflects great credit upon the chemists who developed the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for that company. Unstinted appreciation of the action of the General Chemical Company in tendering its process to the Government through Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Executive Committee, is also heard in the trade and in official circles in Washington.

It is said that ammonia can be produced by this process at less cost for the plant and for the method than by the German Haber process which has been heralded as the best in the world. The *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* says that heartiest congratulations are

due the skilled chemical engineers of the General Chemical Company "whose brilliant scientific work has triumphed over all difficulties." The Nitrogen Products Co. also tendered its process in the same spirit and upon the terms offered by the General Chemical.

It seems assured that the question of a supply of nitrates for war purposes and for fertilizers has been solved by American chemists.

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS

Exports from the United States to neutral countries have increased 112% since 1914 and to belligerent countries 210% over the same period. Exports to neutral nations, outside of those in Europe, amounted to $1,838,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917 as against $877,000,000 for the same period in 1914. To neutral Europe the total for the fiscal year 1917 was $414,000,000 against $184,000,000 in 1914. This makes a total of exports to neutrals all over the world in 1917 of $2,252,000,000 while in 1914 the total was $1,061,000,000.

To belligerent Europe in 1917 the United States sent goods to the valûe of $4,042,000,000 against a total for 1914 of $1,304,000,000. It is interesting to note that while the war has been in progress, trade with South America has increased from $125,000,000 in 1914 to $260,000,000 in 1917. This is due mainly to the fact that practically all European sources of supply have been cut off and it remains to be seen whether or not the American manufacturer will be able to hold the South American market permanently.

TAX ON ALCOHOL AND MEDICINES

The Revenue bill goes to conference with sections 300 and 601 unchanged since the Senate Finance Committee fixed the tax on distilled spirits at $1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, in addition to the tax now imposed, and made the tax on toilet articles and medicinal preparations two per cent of the price for which they are sold. It is believed by the representatives of the drug associations who have been guarding the interests of the trade in Washington that the House conferees will agree to the Senate bill on these points.

The text of section 300 which relates to the tax on alcohol is here given in full:

Sec. 300. That on and after the enactment of this Act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section three hundred and four, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverages purposes, a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of $1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal-revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Section 601 which covers perfumes and medicinal preparations has two subdivisions relating to the drug trade, the one marked (b) applying to toilet articles, and the one marked (c) applying to pills, tablets, oils and medicinal compounds. Subdivision (b) reads:

(b) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, upon all of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer, or producer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Subdivision (c) covers all medicinal preparations, compounds or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trademark, or which if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietory medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. This subdivision reads as follows:

(c) Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section three hundred and fourteen of this Act), essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions whathave any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trademark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold.

The fact that the trade is not to be hampered by a stamp tax is a great relief to manufacturers and dealers. Unfeigned appreciation of the work of the drug representatives in Washington who have fought the stamp measure and the effort to increase the tax on alcohol and proprietaries is expressed on every side. While it may be several weeks before the conferees agree and report the complete bill, there is hardly any doubt that manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers can base their calculations on a tax of two per cent on the articles enumerated, and an additional tax of $1.10 on each proof gallon of distilled spirits in bond at the time the bill is finally passed.

GERMANY'S BLUNDER REGARDING EXPORTS

The refusal of the German Vice Chancellor, Delbruck, head of the Department of the Interior, to allow the exportation of dyestuffs is said by James W. Gerard to have been a great tactical mistake which led to the establishment of the industry in the United States. In an article in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, Mr. Gerard declares that Germany will undoubtedly make desperate efforts to regain a monopoly of this trade and will be ready to expend enormous sums in order to undersell American manufacturers and drive them out of the business.

The Ambassador adds with positiveness that while the industry may be established permanently it will require protection for some years. He says the commercial submarines Deutschland and Bremen were to a great extent built with money furnished by the dyestuff manufacturers who hoped by sending dyestuffs to America in this way to prevent the development of the industry in the United States.

In discussing Germany's trade with America in other products Mr. Gerard says at the beginning of the war there was a small manufactory of cyanide owned by Germans at Perth Amboy and Niagara Falls, but most of the cyanide used was imported from Germany. The American-German company and the companies manufacturing in Germany and in England all operated under the same patents, the English and German companies having working agreements as to the distribution of business throughout the world.

Delbruck placed an export embargo on cyanide and also on potash. He hoped thereby to induce the United States to break the British blockade and offered cargoes of potash in exchange for cotton and foodstuffs. If it had been the British blockade alone a cry might have arisen in the United States against the blockade which might have materially changed the international situation.

There is an acute scarcity of imported perfumes and soaps in this country due to the impossibility of obtaining goods from the other side. The shortage has forced up prices and reduced the variety from which a buyer might select his goods. Demand, however in spite of the high prices, continues strong.

PLANNING TO FILL ORDERS FOR QUININE

Government is Very Nearly Supplied for the Present and Increased Stocks Have Eased the Market—Buyers Advised to Wait for Lower Prices.

A large manufacturer of quinine says that increased stocks have had the effect of easing the whole market. The manufacturers' price still holds at 75c per ounce for the sulphate in 100-ounce tins, but in second hands offerings at 80c are reported against 84-85c a week ago. It is understood that one large American manufacturer of quinine is still tied up on account of lack of bark shipments and, although they have a six months' supply in Amsterdam which has been purchased at the auction sales from month to month, they are unable to get the material to New York because of the condition of shipping. They are not known to have received a shipment of bark since late last December, having had heavy stocks at that time. By cutting orders and receiving small amounts of Java quinine direct from time to time, they have been able to partly handle their normal business.

In spite of the increased supplies, the manufacturer, who is in a position to fill orders, reports that they are not taking outside orders for quinine until all government needs are taken care of, except in the case of large pharmaceutical and jobbing houses who are known to hold government orders. These are taken in order that the jobber may fill government requirements. It is expected that the matter of government orders will be settled in a few days after which it will be an easy matter for the small jobber and wholesale druggist to secure their supplies of quinine.

It is predicted from some quarters that when the increased stocks of quinine on hand at present are accessible to the open market, a decline in price will result. It is felt certain that the price of quinine will be lower before it is higher than 75c and as a consequence there is no need for hurrying to buy from the first source of supply. Users of quinine will do well to hold off if possible before buying as as to benefit by any price reduction which may take place.

DRUG PRICES HIGHEST SINCE 1914

Comparative Tables Prepared by Students of School of Pharmacy of Medical College of Virginia Show 78 Per Cent. Increase in Cost.

A study of the rise and fall of staple drug prices has been prepared by Albert Bolenbaugh and Morris Phipps of the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia, located at Richmond. The pamphlet covers the period from July, 1914, before the war, to August, 1917, and will be supplemented by another at the close of the European conflict.

The students have taken a broad view of the subject and worked on practical lines. They selected 100 items representing the average monthly purchases of druggists in Richmond after consulting both wholesale and retail dealers. The quantities of each drug purchased vary from a few grains to ten pounds and from a pint to three gallons.

It is stated in a footnote that DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and *Merck's Monthly Price List* were used for all prices. The total cost of the drugs selected for July, 1914, was taken as a starting point at zero. From July, 1914, the following percentage of increases in cost were figured out:

1914	Total Cost	Percentage Increase
July	$71 50	....
August	71.95	.62
September	87 43	22 28
October	83.43	16.68
November	81 10	13.42
December	79.65	11.40
1915		
January	79.06	10.59
February	77.72	8.69
March	78.48	9.76
April	79.49	11.17
May	80 58	12 69
June	83.48	16.75
July	83.55	16 85
August	84.98	18.85
September	86.76	21.34
October	95 11	33.02
November	112.53	57.38
December	116.06	62.32
1916		
January	118 56	65 82
February	119.31	66.87
March	121 72	70.24
April	122.53	71.37
May	121.25	69.58
June	118.79	66 14
July	110.71	54.84
August	105.49	47.53
September	104 75	46 50
October	104.87	46.67
November	105.78	47 94
December	106.75	49.30
1917		
January	108.56	51.80
February	108 54	51.79
March	110.99	55.23
April	112.35	57.17
May	115 48	61 50
June	118.94	66.30
July	125 02	74.85
August	127.38	78.15

The drugs selected included acetphenetidin, boric, carbolic, citric, salicylic and tartaric acids, denatured and wood alcohol, alum, ammonia, asafetida, aspirin, caffeine citrated, calomel, camphor, cream of tartar, epsom salts, fluidextracts of cascara, digitalis, etc., glycerin, iodine, milk sugar, castor oil, opium, potassium acetate, chlorate, etc., quinine sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, sulphur, zinc oxide and about seventy other standard items.

The schooner Betsy Ross tonnage 1,500, has been chartered to bring a cargo of chrome ore from New Caledonia to the United States.

CHEMISTS DISCUSS WAR SUPPLIES

General Conference Held by American Chemical Society to Discuss Chemicals Available for Use of the Government—Addresses by President Stieglitz and Dr. William H. Nichols.

The American Chemical Society opened its September meeting on Tuesday in Boston with the largest attendance in years. The programme was characterized by special attention to subjects relating to the supply of chemicals during the war and Government requirements.

The session opened with a general meeting of the society in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the address of welcome by Dr. R. C. Maclaurin, president of the Institute. Julius Stieglitz, president of the American Chemical Society, responded. In the afternoon there was a general conference on chemistry in warfare. The discussion was opened by Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Committee on Chemicals of the Council of National Defense. Marston T. Bogert, chairman of the Chemistry Committee of the society, also spoke.

In the late afternoon members were entertained by a harbor trip and shore dinner.

On Wednesday the several sections of the society held special meetings, and in the evening President Julius Stieglitz delivered his address. An interesting feature of the divisional meetings was a report on the supply of organic chemicals for research work since the outbreak of the war. Pharmaceutical chemistry was the subject before the Pharmaceutical division and was discussed by L. F. Kehler.

Industrial chemistry in war time came in for special discussion by the chemical engineers. Physical and inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, fertilizers, biological chemistry and water, sewage and sanitation were other subjects on which many papers were read by specialists in the several lines.

The address of Dr. William H. Nicholas attracted much attention. It was estimated that fully 1,500 chemists attended the session at which he spoke.

"The chemical industry of the United States is mobilized," said Dr. Nichols. 'We are in fine shape to take care of any problems that arise regarding war needs and the supply of the nation. We have been getting ready for this war and its demands for several years and feel confident that we can do much toward winning it with all our science and ability to use.

"Potash is one of the most important subjects to which the chemical committee has given its attention and already many evidences of practical results are seen,' he said, "for there is every belief in our minds that the output of potash from various forms of recovery will mean that not only can we supply the needs of the country next year, but that we can hold the manufacture here after the war is ended. The greatest known deposit of potash in the world is awaiting development, and the chemical committee wants it made available for war supplies at once. It contains over 23,000 acres of the richest known deposit, estimated to be worth more than one billion dollars. Its immediate use depends on Congress.

"Toluol is one of the ingredients used in the making of gas, and is also one of the most valuable ingredients used in the manufacture of trinitrotoluol, the basis of most of the shells stored at the naval bases. The public service commissioners of various States require a certain quality of illuminating gas, and even their tests have been changed in order to allow for the manufacture of gas to go on with lesser quantities of toluol. The consumers will have to be satisfied with a slightly poorer quality of gas, until substitutes are found for that ingredient.

"So many are the products that are used in making materials and fertilizers which have become scarce in the open market," said Dr. Nichols, "that our chemical engineers have been working night and day to discover processes whereby the materials themselves or substitutes for them may be supplied quickly."

Dr. Nichols stated that the consumption of sulphuric acid in 1916 was upwards of 6,250,000 short tons, an increase over 1914 of 30 per cent.

"The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen has made it possible for the German nation to carry this war forward much longer than otherwise would have been the case. The unpreparedness of its antagonists has done the rest.

"While I have every respect for the German chemists I have a higher respect for the American chemists, and I have no doubt whatever but that they will be found equal to the task of conducting this war of chemistry in a manner thoroughly creditable to themselves and the nation."

Dr. Marston T. Bogert illustrated further how the chemist has aided us in meeting the exigencies of war and in creating meanwhile virtually new industries which will survive and be of incalculable value.

BRITISH ADD TO EMBARGO LIST

The American Consul General at London, cabled to the Department of Commerce under date of August 28:

The consolidated embargo list of May 10, 1917, has been further amended. Following headings added: To list of prohibited exports to all destinations—Beeswax; saccharin and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing saccharin; cutch and extracts thereof; gallnuts and extracts thereof, gambier and extracts thereof; invert sugar and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar; malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar; quercitron bark and extracts thereof, tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning.

To prohibitions to all non-Allied destinations in Europe—Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts not otherwise prohibited; fibres, vegetable, not otherwise prohibited, and tissues and manufactures of such fibres not otherwise prohibited; goods manufactured wholly or partly of flax not otherwise prohibited; marjoram leaves; pyrites; cinders; thyme leaves; vanillin, vanilla, and vanilla pods.

"Above additions include a few changes of classification from former list. Following headings accordingly deleted: From prohibitions to export to all destinations—Saccharin; malt extract and preparations containing malt extract; malt sugar; quercitron bark extract, tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, cutch.

"From prohibitions to all non-British destinations—Beeswax.

"From prohibitions to all non-Allied destinations in Europe—Fibers, vegetable, not otherwise specfically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn; vanillin."

PRODUCTS UNDER FRENCH EMBARGO

The American Consul General at Paris cabled under date of August 28 to the Department of Commerce:

"Decree of August 23, published to-day, prohibits export, etc., from French colonies and protectorates, except Tunis and Morocco, of articles mentioned in my cable June 1, except paper representing money, to all destinations except to France, French colonies, and protectorates, subject to usual exceptions. Ministerial order August 27, published to-day, permits export all woods above prohibited to usual allies and American countries."

The cable of June 1 mentioned above gave notice of the embargo on exportation from France of the following: Acetic anhydrid; empty casks of all kinds and parts thereof; the following woods; Box, cherry, cotton, ebony, guiaucum, palm, soapbark, rose; soda lime; felt; wearing apparel other than cotton or linen; metallic formates; metallic hyposulphites; insulating materials, except rubber; strontium and lithium ores; animal black; metallic oxalates; paper money ("papiers représentatifs de la monnaie"); compounds derived from sabadilla seeds; sulphate of barytes and magnesium; metallic sulphites; uranium, zirconium and zircon.

NAPHTHIONATE OF SODIUM ON THE MARKET

Naphthionate of sodium, a salt of naphthionic acid, is a new product just placed on the market by the Newport Chemical Works. The plant, which has been greatly enlarged by the addition of new buildings, is now producing alpha naphthylamin, H acid, 1:3:6 acid and a great number of chemicals made in the progress of producing these products.

COST OF NITRATE PLANTS

Charles L. Parsons' Report on Processes of General Chemical Company and Nitrogen Products Company—Both are Considered Cheaper than Haber Method.

Chief Chemist Charles L. Parsons, of the Bureau of Mines, has made a report to the Committee on Nitrate Supplies of the National Research Council on the processes for the fixation of nitrogen which the War Department has adopted. He says:

During the past four years the General Chemical Company, working on the basis that it should be possible to develop conditions under which the synthetic production of ammonia by the direct combination of nitrogen and hydrogen should take place at lower pressures than those deemed necessary by the Haber patents, has achieved success. This process has been in successful operation on a large experimental scale with several small units for ammonia production and one unit larger than those supposed to be used in Germany.

It is estimated—I believe conservatively—that even under present conditions a 30-ton per day plant can be built for an expenditure of $3,000,000 and can be operated at a cost of not to exceed 4 cents per pound of ammonia produced, allowing $5 per ton of product for repairs and 12½ per cent of the cost of the plant for interest and depreciation. It is believed that the charges for repairs, interest and depreciation are excessive, as, together, they comprise more than 50 per cent of the total cost of the ammonia production. In the estimates $3 per ton of product is allowed for general expenses and overhead charges.

It is estimated that a smaller plant of at least 7½ tons per day capacity can be built at the present time for approximately $1,110,000, including land and buildings. Such a plant would yield 2,700 tons of ammonia per year equivalent to 3,700 tons of 36 per cent nitric acid, assuming 85 per cent recovery. Such a plant would require about 500 horse power.

After examining the process in some detail and giving great weight to the standing of the General Chemical Company and to the statements of its officers and engineers—than whom there are none better fitted to judge of the situation—I recommend the following:

That an initial plant to produce 60,000 pounds of ammonia per day be immediately constructed.

To this end I recommend:

1—That the War Department set aside the sum of $3,500,000.

2—That an agreement with the General Chemical Company be consummated whereby the process be accepted by the Government for its own use, together with the services of the requisite engineers already trained by the General Chemical Company for use in construction and

3—That an agreement be reached whereby a definite or at least a maximum royalty per ton of fixed nitrogen produced be paid to the General Chemical Company if sold for non-Government use.

4—That this initial plant be constructed at some point to be selected by the War Department in southwest Virginia, or adjoining territory in West Virginia, reasonably near to the sulphur, sulphuric acid, and coal supplies of that region and so situated near to plenty of good water that an ammonia oxidation plant and a powder plant may later be erected nearby.

The cyanide process, too, has greatly developed in the last few months as anticipated in my preliminary report.

The process is offered free to the Government for its own use to any extent, both in time of peace and in time of war.

After careful examination of this process, I am not convinced that it has yet reached a point where plant installation should begin, as I believe a few months experimentation will add greatly to the efficiency of the furnace proposed.

It is my belief, however, that the process will become an important factor in the world's nitrogen market, that it may become a strong competitor even of other processes on account of the simplicity of the operations and the low cost of plant construction; and that a furnace which I believe I see in embryo can be developed which will be much more efficient than either of those now used.

The process is so promising that I recommend:

1—That active experimentation on a large scale be conducted.

2—That a sum not to exceed $200,000 be set aside for this purpose.

With this amount available I feel confident that this process can be put upon a commercial basis; that it will become a real competitor in the production of ammonia for nitric acid and of nitrogenous material for fertilizer.

I believe this investigation should begin without delay and that as soon as practicable a small experimental plant be erected at Saltville, Va., where a large supply of nitrogen, soda and coal is available. The present plant of the Nitrogen Products Company can probably be utilized in connection therewith.

NITRATE PLANS BRIEFLY OUTLINED

General Chemical Company's Process Would Produce 60,000 Pounds of Ammonia Daily—Nitric Acid From Oxidation Product About 24,000 Pounds Daily.

The War Department has made public the report of the Committee on Nitrate Supply in which it is recommended that the Government construct two nitrate plants in Southwest Virginia or adjacent territory in West Virginia at a cost of $3,000,000. The plant to be erected for producing synthetic ammonia by the General Chemical Company's process, mentioned in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of Sept. 5, would have a capacity of 60,000 pounds of ammonia daily. The oxidation plant recommended is estimated to cost $600,000 and would have a capacity of 24,000 pounds of nitric acid daily.

Acknowledging an offer of the Nitrogen Products Company for the use under certain conditions of the so-called Bucher process for the production of sodium cyanide and ammonia the committee recommends that $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the War Department for experimentation looking to the industrial development of this process.

The committee further recommends:

"That $100,000 be made available for the active prosecution of investigations of processes for the industrial production of nitrogen compounds useful in the manufacture of explosives or of fertilizers.

"That, in order to increase the production of ammonia and toluol the Government promote the installation of by-product coke ovens by directing that priority be given in the production, delivery and transportation of the materials and parts needed in their construction."

EARNINGS OF VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, according to the annual report just made public, has done the largest business of its history during the last fiscal year, amounting to $83,774,580. Much of this increase was due to high prices prevailing during the time covered by the report, and, although the net earnings made a new high record, the percentage of profit was comparatively small.

Increase in the use of fertilizer, especially in the cotton crop, is a result of the lesson learned from last year's failure in cotton in many places because of a depleted condition of the soil. More fertilizer has been used to remedy this condition and as a consequence, increased crops and increased business for the company have resulted, according to President S. T. Morgan.

A report issued by the company says, "The demand for fertilizers for the Fall seeding of wheat is probably as large as, if not larger than, we have ever known it. Every indication points to a consumption fully up to, if not more than equal to the supply. The prices will necessarily be high in comparison with previous years. The foreign exports by this company and its subsidiary companies, for some months past have been largely cut off. Fortunately the domestic demand has been such as to enable us to take care of the business in a fairly satisfactory manner."

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Soya beans were declared free of duty under paragraph 606, tariff act of 1913, by the Board of General Appraisers.

According to a report from Atlanta, Ga., the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. there is to be enlarged by the addition of six buildings costing $50,000.

Riverside Adhesive Products, Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated by H. W. Westerberg, I. E. and I. M. Ekelheimer, 528 Riverside Drive.

Horyzon Company of East Orange, dyes, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $125,000 by S. Gross, S. Katz and M. Strauss, all of Newark.

Leo P. Nemzek, for several years chief chemist at the Gibbsboro plant of John Lucas & Co., has become associated with the staff at Harrison's, Inc., where he will continue to give services as a paint expert.

Abraham Henwood, professor of chemistry in Drexel Institute and presiding officer of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society, has received the degree of doctor of science from Muhlenberg College.

Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the stillhouse of the McKean Chemical company, at Dahoga, Pa., last week, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. The flames threatened to destroy the warehouses of the company, which contained thousands of pounds of acetate of lime, but they were saved.

London advices say the cheaper offers of salicylic acid made from the United States have been withdrawn, makers having experienced difficulty with their plant, and prices are firmer on the other side; it seems doubtful whether October-December shipment could be imported below 7s; for spot delivery from 7s 3d to 7s 6d in small lots is quoted. Soda salicylate is still firm and scarce, realizing about 9s 6d to 10s for September delivery.

Shipments of nitrate of soda to the United States for the first six months of this year were 597,400 tons, which is just 200 tons greater than for the corresponding period of 1916. The domestic consumer requirements have broadened materially within a year. The Government is investing $4,000,000 in building a nitrate plant in West Virginia, in addition to the amount to be used in making nitrate by the General Chemical Company's process.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn, in a preliminary report to the Secretary of the Treasury, states that the collections of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1917, were $443,712,412, including emergency and all other revenue, except the income tax, an increase over 1916 of $61,926,377. The income tax revenue amounts to $359,681,227, an increase of $234,743,975. The receipts from manufacturers, importers and distributors of opium were $259,135 and from sale of opium order blanks $17,774.

Although the potash production in this country is making rapid strides, as yet the results are far from satisfactory. Approximately 11,000 tons were produced here last year, which, it is estimated will be doubled in 1917. This quantity, however, is only about 10 per cent of the normal requirements. When it is considered that during the fiscal year ending June, 1916, only 2,130 tons of muriate were imported, as compared with 237,886 tons imported during the fiscal year ending June, 1914, it will be readily appreciated why prices are not low. A large proportion of domestic production is going into chemical manufacturing and fertilizer manufacturers are getting but very limited quantities.

The Italian Gazetta Ufficiale of July 10, 1917, contained a ministerial decree for the taking of a census of sulphur in Italy. It provides that it should be obligatory for all persons who had sulphur in their possession to declare the amounts of raw or treated sulphur in excess of 10 tons that existed upon the floors of the mines and in the industrial plants and storehouses upon July 20, 1917. The obligatory declaration of molten raw sulphur existing at that date, however, upon the floors of the Sicily sulphur mines was assigned to the association that acts for the Sicilian sulphur producers, and this body has the right to allow its agents access to the mines for the purpose of verifying the amounts of sulphur there existing. Provision was made for a declaration as to the part of sulphur on hand which is bound by contracts of sale abroad for raw or treated sulphur as yet undelivered and contracted for prior to May 16, 1917.

LEGAL TO SHIP ALCOHOL TO "DRY" TOWNS

Full Text of the Law with Amendment Recently Approved by the Governor—Uses for Which Alcohol and Wines may be Kept in Stock.

The amendment to the state liquor tax law, which provides for the possession of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol by a licensed pharmacist to be used in prescriptions or for manufacturing purposes in "dry" towns in New York was signed by the Governor on August 29. The law now reads as follows:

An Act to amend the liquor tax law, relative to the sale, delivery and possession of liquors under local option vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1 Subdivision P of section thirty of chapter thirty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the traffic in liquors and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option, constituting chapter thirty-four of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter six hundred and twenty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

P. It shall not be lawful for any person, persons or corporation, either having or not having paid a tax as provided in section eight of this chapter, and either holding or not holding a liquor tax certificate issued under this chapter, to sell, offer or expose for sale or give away liquors in any quantity, to be taken away from the premises where sold, if such person, persons or corporation shall have knowledge or shall have reason to believe that such liquors are to be sold, delivered or given to or by any person in a city or town wherein the business of trafficking in liquors under subdivisions one, two and three of such section eight is prohibited by reason of the result of a vote on local option questions, and it shall not be lawful for a person to have liquors in any quantity in his possession in any city or town where trafficking in liquors is so prohibited under such subdivisions, except when prescribed by a duly licensed physician for the medicinal use of such person or of some other person for whom such liquors were so prescribed. It is hereby further provided that it shall be unlawful for a person, association or corporation to accept for delivery or to deliver liquors in any quantity to any person in a town or city wherein the business of trafficking in liquors under subdivisions one, two and three of such section eight is prohibited by reason of the result of a vote on local option questions. The result of a vote upon a local option question or questions in any city or town or any provision of this chapter or other statute shall not impair or affect the right of a person to manufacture liquors therein nor to possess or store in such town or city the liquors so manufactured, nor prevent such manufacturer from shipping and delivering any such liquors into a town or city in which the sale of such liquors is not prohibited as the result of a local option vote, nor to prevent a transaction of sale, within the town or city where the liquors are manufactured, for such outside delivery. **The provisions of this subdivision shall not be deemed to prohibit, in any such town or city, the possession of wine for sacramental purposes, nor the possession by a duly licensed pharmacist of alcohol to be used as a preservative or solvent in the manufacture and compounding of drugs and medicines, nor the possession of alcohol necessary for any manufacturing process, nor to prohibit the delivery of such liquors in such town or city for such purposes or acceptance for such delivery.**

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The railroads and express companies are now free to make deliveries which were held up for a time owing to the strict interpretation of the law by the State Excise Commissioner.

NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURERS' MEETING

Governor Edge of New Jersey and United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen will attend the organization dinner of the new association of manufacturers of New Jersey, which is to be held at the new Robert Treat Hotel, in Newark, on Wednesday evening, September 26. Warren C. King, president of the King Chemical Company, says the name of the new organization is to be "Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey." Permission has been received from the Secretary of State of New Jersey for the use of this name, which will probably be adopted at the preliminary conference at Newark.

CAMPHOR DULL AND PRICES LOWER

Camphor has registered a decline of 5c per pound in the quotations given this week by importers. Buying orders, especially those from manufacturers who purchase in large quantities, have practically stopped and the only activity in the camphor market now is the result of purchases by wholesale drug houses. The market is receiving no support and as a consequence, it is expected that the price will continue to decline until buyers again come into the open market for goods.

The large manufacturers of celluloid, who use great quantities of camphor, are said to have supplies which will last them for some time, having bought stocks sufficient for eighteen months when the market price was in the vicinity of $1. Some of these heavy buyers, having found themselves overstocked, have dumped part of their material on the market with a further "bearish" effect.

The camphor market in Japan is reported steady. This is based on the anticipation of large American orders and, when these orders are not forthcoming, a reaction and slump in prices will undoubtedly be felt in the Japanese market. The present full stocks in this country will effectively hold up imports from Japan.

The present price of camphor is 79c for small sizes and 75c for blocks, with predictions from an authority in the trade that a steady decline must be looked for in the immediate future until steadying influences are brought to bear on the market.

DISTILLERIES STOP MAKING WHISKEY

The distilleries of the country ceased the fermentation of grain for the manufacture of whiskey on September 8. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain used by the distilleries annually was turned into whiskey. There are about 700 distilleries, but only the small ones will shut down. The large distilleries will make alcohol for industrial use.

About 116,000,000 gallons of whiskey is made yearly by American distilleries. Production of alcohol by the same distilleries for commercial and medicinal uses other than beverages approximates 146,000,000 gallons. Stopping whiskey manufacture, instead of curtailing the Government's revenues, will increase them for the next two years, officials believe. Coupled with the operation of the pending revenue bill, the withdrawal of whiskey from the stock already accumulated will probably treble the revenues within the next twelve months, as the present law imposes a tax of $1.10 and the revenue bill contemplates a tax of $3.20.

The 200 Kentucky distilleries have been devoted almost entirely to the production of straight whiskey, and only a few have the additional equipment necessary for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. Of about sixty distilleries in the Fifth Kentucky District, producing nearly half the State's whiskey output, only four are equipped, according to distillers.

A stock of approximately 230,000,000 gallons of whiskey has been accumulated in the bonded warehouses and on the shelves of wholesale and retail liquor dealers. Approximately 190,000,000 gallons are in warehouses and upon that quantity the Government will collect taxes as it is withdrawn.

RULING ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that spirits manufactured for other than beverage purposes from prohibited materials after September 8, 1917, must, when entered into warehouse, bear a printed label, to be provided by the distiller, bearing the following legend:

"These spirits were produced from materials fermented after September 9, 1917. All persons are warned that their use in the manufacture or preparation of beverages, or their sale for beverage purposes will subject the persons so using or selling them to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

J. Early Wood, Inc., dealers and exporters of chemicals and dyestuffs, now located at 8 Gold Street, have taken a long lease on the entire four-story and basement warehouse at 21 Platt Street, where their business will be conducted as soon as suitable alterations and improvements have been made. The new location will have a total area of about 10,000 square feet.

HIGH PRICES FOR POTASSIUMS

German Sulphate of Potash Now Entirely Cut Off the Market—Production from Kelp and Alunite Insignificant—Japanese Muriate Now Being Imported Under Contract.

All potassiums have been in good demand for some time, and since prices have advanced materially consumers will find that conditions should be studied carefully to fully understand the market. German sulphate of potash, 90-95 per cent test, is said to be unobtainable as it has all been sold to consumers. There is a constant call for sulphate of potash, analyzing from 13 to 30 per cent actual potash, which is obtained from brines of the salt lakes in Nebraska, with an annual output of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. The price of this material has been around $5.25 per unit of actual potash in the ton of 2,000 pounds for shipment in bulk to Eastern districts.

The German muriate of potash, testing 80 and up to 85 per cent muriate of potash, (50 to 53 per cent actual potash) can be found only in small lots, and holders are asking more than $400 per ton, since that price was recently bid by a consumer and refused by one of the largest holders of spot goods. From one or two directions, however, it is learned that spot offerings are being made at $350@ $375 per ton, but seller and quantity would be the determining factor as to price.

Despite the fact that the last large sale passed at $310 per ton, there is considerable doubt whether this price could be obtained at the present writing as supplies have rapidly diminished in the face of a steady demand.

The foregoing quotations are on a basis of 80 per cent potash content. Those who are familiar with this product state that the German muriate is too high priced to be used for fertilizer purposes, and will, therefore, have to await buyers in the chemical line. As a rule this muriate is purchased for conversion into caustic potash, chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash and other potash combinations.

It is understood there have been several large contracts made for Japanese muriate on a basis of $315 to $330 per ton, test 80 per cent, for chemical purposes, with a guarantee of from 3 to 5 per cent maximum sulphate contents. Muriate with a large percentage of sulphate is only fit for fertilizer purposes, and was recently obtainable in this market at prices approximating $5.50 per unit of actual potash in 2,000 pounds (about $275 per ton, basis 80 per cent), but it is pointed out that supplies are so light that the above prices would hardly hold now, unless there is a holder of stocks who is anxious to have the goods taken off his hands.

A large chemical dealer said about 5,000 to 10,000 tons of muriate of potash, testing 75 per cent, will be produced during the next twelve months in California, and on the Pacific coast, from brines of Searles Lake, as well as from other salt lakes. Some potash of a minimum grade, testing from 20 to 30 per cent actual potash and produced from California kelp, is said to be obtainable in fairly large quantities at about $5.25 per unit of actual potash, delivered at Atlantic coast points. The quantity offered, however, is by no means heavy according to dealers in this material, as the bulk of the production is consumed on the Pacific coast. The production of potash from kelp ash has been considerably smaller than was predicted for it, but plans are in the making for a much larger production, when prices will undoubtedly decline.

The production of potash from alunite and also from feldspar is still in its infancy, and only moderate quantities have been produced with very little of it offered on the open market. Some of the owners of the alunite factories are in the fertilizer business, and consequently use for their own requirements all they produce. As a matter of fact the use of potash in fertilizer has been systematically and artificially reduced by various influences, inspired by the scarcity and high price of the article, and the ability of the farmers to show good results, irrespective of the fact that they have been compelled, on account of the war, to use smaller percentages of potash in the complete fertilizer than had been the custom.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GRAPHITE

Demand Stimulates Mining in Alabama—Finest Grade Made from Coke at Niagara Falls—Imports in 1916 were 42,930 Tons.

The United States Geological Survey has published an interesting review of the war-time development of the American graphite industry in the form of a pamphlet by Henry G. Ferguson. The vital importance of graphite production in the manufacture of crucibles for the production of high speed steels, brass, bronzes and many other alloys, the uses of graphite in lubricants, paints and other industries are discussed.

The largest graphite mines in the world, producing the finest quality graphite, are in Ceylon. There are also large deposits in Mexico and Korea. Previous to the war Bavaria was the source of the special clay which is combined with the graphite to make the crucibles for use in the manufacture of the all-important alloy steels, but the war has cut off the supply of clay for the American manufacturer and consequently he has been forced to develop deposits in the United States, which have proven capable of making crucibles as good as those made with Bavarian clay. Since the outbreak of the war, the Germans have been using deposits of graphite which occur in Bavaria, along with the clay, because they have been shut off from the mines of Ceylon.

Alabama is the location of the chief American source of natural graphite; Clay, Coosa and Chilton Counties being the homes of the largest mines. Previous to the war the output of these mines was small but since the demand for graphite has increased so tremendously, due mostly to the great war activity of the steel industry, the deposits at the Alabama mines have been worked to capacity. At the same time the war has compelled the development of other beds in Alaska, California, Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Texas and Washington while mines already in existence in New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina have been greatly extended and developed.

The very finest grade graphite does not occur in mineral deposits but is made from coke in the giant resistance furnaces in use at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the center of the artificial graphite industry. The process used in the manufacture of this high grade product is very similar to that used in making carborundum except that in the place of silica iron is used. The coke combines with the iron at a fairly high temperature, forming iron carbide, which in turn is decomposed as the temperature of the furnace increases, releasing the carbon from combination as a high grade graphite. Because of the quality of the product, the artificial graphite industry has become extremely important, especially in the manufacture of high grade carbon steels.

The production of American made graphite has more than doubled during the last three years, due undoubtedly to the tremendous demand. The increased output, however, has not been sufficient to supply the needs of the various industries which use the product and imports for 1916 amounted to 42,930 tons, four times the quantity manufactured and mined in the United States. In 1915 the mines of this country turned out 1,181 tons of amorphous (finely divided) and 3,537 tons of crystalline graphite. The electric furnace was responsible for 2,542 tons. In 1916 the mined amorphous product amounted to 2,622 tons and the crystalline 5,466 tons. 4,199 tons was made artificially by the electric furnace process at Niagara Falls.

Although the production of graphite is becoming extremely important and the output has been doubled within a year, the excessive demand has absorbed the increased production. The total output for the entire United States in 1916 was 12,287 tons, about 22% of the total quantity used, 55,217 tons. The increase in production and value over 1915, when the total American output was 7,260 tons, is extremely large. The value of the production of 1916 was more than double that of the previous year, and the increase in output amounted to 70% more than that of 1915. These facts indicate, however that, in spite of the enormous imports, the industry in this country has realized the opportunities of the market for graphite and the future will see a continued increase in production.

OF TRADE INTEREST

Cable advices from Chile quote nitrate of soda at 13s per quintal.

The Anglo-French Drug Company., Ltd., Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E. C., have been granted licenses to use the five British salvarsan and neosalvarsan patents.

The Conservation Chemical Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, chemicals, drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $250,000.

The Penn Chemical Company, with lye and ammonia plant at Philadelphia, is erecting a new powerhouse and engine plant in connection with the works at 1326 Washington avenue. The addition will cost about $25,000.

The Commercial Chemical Corporation of New York has purchased a plot containing about twenty acres at East 43d Street and the Boulevard, Paterson, N. J., on which site they intend erecting a plant for the manufacture of perfumery and allied products. The company at present has factories in New York, Newark and Hoboken.

In the early stages of the war it was suggested in England that the waste of army camps in the form of bones and fat might supplement the primary materials from home sources, and the experiment made was so successful that the War Office established a plant for the treatment of such refuse in various centers. Now 1,000 tons of glycerin are annually produced from the army collection, and this provides propulsive explosives for 12½ million shells.

In their weekly review on the oil trade, W. C. Coles & Co. show that the growth of the automobile industry has been a severe strain on gasoline supplies, the present 4,000,000 cars in use calling in the aggregate for about 2,000,000,000 gallons of "gas" a year. As of January 1, according to official figures there were registered in the country 3,541,000 automobiles and trucks, and the new cars put into service since that date, after allowing for those scrapped, is estimated to carry the total now doing duty to 4,000,000 at least.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives particulars of the process by which alcohol is made from calcium carbide. The stages are: (1) The generation and purification of the acetylene obtained from calcium carbide; (2) The conversion of the acetylene into acetaldehyde, (3) the further combination with hydrogen to transform the acetaldehyde into alcohol. A ton of alcohol requires the use of 11,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy for its production, including that required for the manufacture of the calcium carbide.

Mail advices from London, dated, August 10, say: Sulphate of ammonia—Statistics as to the American production and consumption for 1916 are now available. The output is returned as 294,838 tons, and the consumption approximately 315,000 tons. A further expansion in the make is assured for the year current, which should bring the total up to the probable demand for home purposes. As less than 40 per cent of the metallurgical coke was produced in by-product ovens in 1916, it is probable that America will possess an exportable balance in the near future, which may be marketed in the Far East."

FEATURE OF ELECTROCHEMISTS' MEETING

One of the features of the Pittsburg meeting of the Electrochemical Society to be held from Wednesday, Oct. 3, to Saturday, Oct. 6, will be a session devoted to the application of electrochemistry and electric furnaces to the manufacture of war supplies and munitions. Some of the members who have been taking an active part in the advisory work in connection with national preparedness have been asked to take part in this symposium and it is expected that it will prove one of the most interesting features of the Pittsburg meeting. Touching as it does on the needs of our country at the present moment, it will add considerable patriotic as well as scientific interest to the meeting.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET MORE ACTIVE

Acetate of Lime, Cassia, Gum Acacia, Eucalyptus Oil, Japanese Camphor and Senega Higher—Many Drugs Slightly Easier on Better Supplies.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Sept. 11—The Argentine disclosures involving the Swedish minister at Buenos Ayres cast a flood of light on the exasperating delays and the many hindrances which goods for Russia via Sweden suffered in transit last year. All shipments to Russia are now cut off except for Government account.

The London market for drugs and chemicals is fairly active. The tendency of prices is still upward for most staples.

Acetate of lime is higher, and advances took place today in cassia fistula, gum acacia, eucalyptus oil, senega, chillies, Japanese camphor, oil of cassia.

There is a decidedly firmer tone in acetanilid, honey, and Rio ipecac.

Bleaching powder and tartaric acid are easier.

Amyl salicylate, resorcin and gamboge are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, C.P., 5c
Balsam, Peru, 10c
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 10c
Buckthorn Bark, 2c
Calendula Flowers, 40c
Cannabis Leaves, True, 10c
Cardamom Seed, Fancy, 5c
Celery Seed, 2c
Fish Berries 1½c
Flaxseed, $1.25
Glycerin, Crude, 1c
Golden Seal Root, 10c
Jalap Root, 3c
Lycopodium, U.S.P., 30c
Manna, Small Flake, 3c
Marjoram Leaves, French, 1c
Menthol, 15c
Mustard Seed, Yellow, Brown, ½@1c
Oil of Cassia, Technical, 78@80 Per Cent. 5c
Oil of Peppermint, Cases, 15c
Oil of Geranium, African Rose, 40c
Oil of Spearmint, 55c
Oil of Wormseed, $1,25
Saccharin, Insoluble, 50c
Sage, Fancy, ½c
Senega Root, 12c
Silver Nitrate, 6¼c
Thyme Leaves, Spanish, ¼c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, $2
Camphor, Refined, 5c
Corn Syrup, 42 Degrees, 25c
Fennel Seed, 1c
Lanolin, 20c
Laurel Leaves, ¼c
Paprika, Hungarian, 1c
Quinine, Second Hands, 2c
Saccharin, Soluble, $1
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P., 50c
Starch, Corn, Pearl, 25c
Tamarinds, Kegs, $1.75
Tin, Crystals, Bichloride, 1c
Turmeric Seed, Madras, ¼c

Inquiries for drugs and chemicals have increased but sales are moderate and principally to firms obliged to replenish stocks. The market is almost depleted of some crude drugs.

Advances were numerous affecting principally botanical drugs and essential oils. Declines took place in acetphenetidin, lanoline and refined camphor.

There is great dissatisfaction over the delay in issuing export licenses to northern Europe. Shipments have almost ceased.

It is believed that the war revenue bill will cause further advances in proprietary medicines, and that all manufacturers will advance prices on their commodities to protect themselves against loss owing to the increased taxes on business.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers announced an advance of 5c a pound for chemically pure supplies in barrels. The rise was attributed to increased cost of aniline oil and acetic acid. Makers are asking 55c@56c a pound as to quantity purchased for supplies in barrels and 6c a pound in kegs.

Acetone—The market is stronger owing to curtailment of production due to a scarcity of labor and lack of water power. Makers are quoting from 35c@36c a pound. Offerings have been light.

Acetphenetidin—Aggressive selling competition depressed on the spot. Importers offered spot supplies of English at $12 a pound for round invoices, while smaller quantities could have been purchased at $14@$15 a pound on the spot, showing a net loss for the week of $4 a pound.

Balsam, Peru—The stronger statistical position of the market and firmer advices from the primary market resulted in a rise of 10c a pound. Spot parcels are held at $4.35 @$4.40 a pound.

Bay Rum—Increased difficulty is experienced in purchasing Porto Rico rum. Holders advanced spot quotations 10c to $2.50@$2.60 a gallon.

Camphor—Prices closed 5c a pound lower. Domestic refiners are quoting on the basis of 79½c a pound for refined spot supplies in barrels.

Cardamom Seed—The spot supply of fancy quality is becoming scarce and prices have been advanced 5c a pound. Offerings of spot parcels were made at $1@$1.10 a pound.

Celery Seed—Small importations and a brisk demand led to an advance of 2c a pound. Offerings embraced small lots at 27c@28c a pound.

Corn Syrup—The lower price of corn resulted in a decline in the price of syrup. Manufacturers offered spot lots of 42 degrees mixing 25c lower to $5.64 per 100 pounds. Later prices advanced slightly. A leading refinery has closed down because of the scarcity of corn.

Flaxseed—Prices have advanced again. For spot lots of whole seed sellers are quoting $1.25 higher to $14.25 per barrel and for ground seed 7½c@8c a pound.

Glycerin—Prices are firm for refined glycerin on the basis of 64c a pound for spot chemically pure in bulk and 65½c for supplies in cans. Crude glycerin closed stronger under active buying makers quoting 1c higher for saponification and soap lye loose, bringing prices up to 51c and 46c a pound respectively. Sales to makers of explosives covered several carloads at 65c@66c a pound for dynamite and some holders are naming up to 70c a pound.

Lanoline—Manufacturers announced a reduction in spot of 20c a pound. The decline was attributed to keener selling competition. Spot parcels of hydrous are held at 41c@46c and anhydrous at 51c@56c a pound. Toward the close of the market offerings were made at 31c@36c for hydrous and 41c@46c a pound for anhydrous.

Lycopodium—The market closed firmer and prices were advanced 30c a lb. for spot U.S.P. supplies. Sales at $2.25 were reported but toward the close of the market holders refused to book further orders below $2.30@$2.35 a pound.

Manna—The market advanced 3c a pound on small flake based on recent small arrivals from abroad and a further shrinkage of supplies. Offerings ranged from 75c@76c a pound and some sales at the inside quoted figures were effected.

Marjoram Leaves—A continued absence of arrivals from abroad and depletion of stocks here forced up prices 1c a pound on French leaves. Only small quantities were placed at 31c@32c a pound.

Menthol—Advices from primary markets abroad noting an advance to $3.50 delivered here resulted in a rise in spot quotations of 15c a pound. Holders are asking $3.10@ $3.15 a pound but according to reports some supplies held by second hands could have been purchased at slightly lower figures.

Mercury—Prices are firm but unchanged at $115 a flask of 75 pounds on the spot.

Mustard Seed—A renewal of buying interest by manufacturers and dealers led to an advance of ½c@1c a pound in English yellow, Dutch, California and Bombay brown on the spot. Importers offered spot supplies of English yellow at 14½c@15c; Dutch brown seed at 14½c@15c; California at 14½c, and Bombay brown seeds at 12c a lb.

Oil of Cassia—The spot market advanced under smaller spot stocks and higher import costs. Spot lots in cases are now held at $1.35@$1.40 a pound for technical 78 to 80 per cent; lead free $1.45@$1.50 and redistilled $1.95 per lb.

Oil of Peppermint—Spot oil in tins is held at $3.70@ $3.80 a pound.

Oil of Geranium—A rise of 40c a pound featured the market for African rose oil, attributed to stronger primary markets and a stringency of stocks. Spot parcels were offered sparingly at $5.50@$6 a pound.

Oil of Spearmint—Reports of a smaller production caused an advance of 55c a pound. Handlers are asking from $3.25@$3.50 a pound as to brand.

Oil of Wormseed—There was a sharp rise of $1.25 per pound owing to an active export demand. The new crop oil is not expected before November. Sellers are offering moderate quantities at $8@$8.50 a pound on the spot.

Opium—Prices closed higher but trading lacked animation. Importers are asking $30 a pound for supplies in cases. Imports of opium at the port of New York for the month of July, 1917 were 8,100 pounds, valued at $119,861. The supplies came from Italy and England.

Quinine—Domestic makers repeated former quotations on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins. Second hands offered supplies at 80c@81c an ounce, 2c below reeent sales, but the offerings were limited. Advices from London say makers are sold up to October and only limited quantities are available. The imports of bark at New York for the month of July, 1917 were 8,100 pounds, valued at $119,861.

Saccharin—The market is unsettled but firm with prices wholly nominal under moderate supplies. Insoluble on the spot closed at $38@$38.50 and soluble at $47@$47.50 a pound showing a rise of 50c on the insoluble and a decline of $1 a pound on soluble.

Senega Root—Bullish crop news from the northwest stating that the production will be considerably below normal led to another rise in spot quotations here. Holders in most quarters advanced prices 12c to 80c@85c a pound for northern root.

Silver Nitrate—The high price of silver resulted in a further advance in nitrate covering 6¼c an ounce. Manufacturers are quoting spot lots of 500 ounces and over at 63¼c an ounce. The spot market for silver recorded another sensational rise of 2c to 96⅜c an ounce, establishing a new high record. The advance was in response to a rise of one penny to 48½ pence an ounce in London. The active demand is due to enlarged use of the metal for world coinage caused by withdrawals of gold from circulation and the substitution of silver.

Sodium Benzoate—A material increase in the production and more aggressive selling at price concessions caused a drop of 50c a pound on U. S. P. supplies. Sellers in most quarters offered spot parcels freely at $2@$2.25 a pound for granulated.

Starch—An unsettled and lower market for corn led to a decline in prices of corn pearl starch. Sellers are offering spot parcels at $5.55 to $5.58 per cwt. for supplies in bags. Spot lots of ground potato starch are available at 13½c@14c a pound for prompt delivery. At the close advices from the west noting a higher price for corn caused some holders of corn starch to advance their quotations slightly.

Tamarinds—Owing to a continued absence of buyers which resulted in an accumulation of supplies, holders lowered quotations $1.75 per keg and 1c a pound for supplies in barrels. Spot parcels are offered at $4@$4.50 a keg and at 7c@8c a pound for barrel lots.

Thyme Leaves—Prices of Spanish leaves were raised ¼c a pound due to a further decrease in spot stocks and recent small arrivals from abroad. In most quarters sellers quoted 8¾c@9c, but odd parcels at 8½c a pound could have been purchased.

Tin—Both crystals and bichloride of tin have been lowered in prices by leading manufacturers, owing to a lack of demand and slightly lower cost of crude materials. Makers are quoting 1c lower to 39c for crystals and to 18¼c a pound for bichloride spot supplies in barrels.

SELLING SPURIOUS NEOSALVARSAN

Assistant District Attorney Tompkins and Health Commissioner Emerson have unearthed a "factory" engaged in the manufacture of spurious neosalvarsan. The proprietor of the place, Dr. Nicholas Clements, formerly of 403 West Broadway, was arrested on Wednesday of last week on a charge of violating a section of the sanitary code in connection with the selling of the bogus neosalvarsan.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS

The Chicago National Bank of the Republic says business is waiting to learn the extent of the Government's price-fixing and buying is restricted to a hand-to-mouth basis.

Dun's Review says: "Waiting is still the rule in not a few quarters, though in the main business is rather less hesitant and the advancing season is calculated to stimulate those branches, which have experienced the usual summer halting. With lower temperatures, working conditions are also better, but the enlargement of manufacturing capacity does not in all cases assure augmented outputs, for the labor problem grows more difficult with the draft in operation."

Bradstreet's says: "Governmental buying, fall festivals, visits of country merchants, good crop prospects, activity in manufacturing, the coming of autumn and the concededly favorable outlook for fall trade have brought about an upward trend in business. Governmental buying, in a class by itself, takes precedence over other operations, yet trade in products needed by the public at large has broadened, and displays of fall goods have caused retail distribution to revive. Nevertheless, uncertainty about the extent to which price fixing by the government will extend checks various enterprises."

SILVER STILL GOING UP

A Nevada mining company has just sold 200,000 ounces of silver at over $1 an ounce. An advance of one cent an ounce took place last week. It is predicted that the price will continue to advance until it touches $1.29, a parity with gold. There was a rise at the week end in nitrate of silver to 61¼ cents in 500-ounce lot quantities; 62¼ cents in 100-ounce lots and 62½ cents in ounce lots. Silver sold in Vancouver, B. C., on the basis of $1.02 an ounce.

CONVICTED OF SELLING NARCOTICS

Thomas Cassio was arrested August 18, in New York City for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Law, pleaded guilty and was sentenced September 5 to eighteen months in the Federal prison at Atlanta by United States Judge William B. Sheppard. Cassio, who lived at 329 East 106th Street, New York, was arrested by revenue agents for peddling heroin and held under $5,000 bond. Six days later he was re-arrested for the same offense and $10,000 was added to his bond.

Michael Shearer, Abe Moskowitz and Jacob Alberts, alias Whitey, were tried September 5th for violation of the narcotic law. Shearer and Alberts pleaded guilty but sentence was deferred until completion of the trial of Moskowitz, at which time the three men will be sentenced together.

On September 7, in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court in New York, Michael Scheer, Abe Moskowitz and Jacobs Albers were sentenced to two years each in the Federal Prison at Atlanta for peddling drugs on the East Side, New York. They were charged with supplying hundreds of addicts with narcotics and were characterized as "master minds of the underworld."

Two boys, David Kantor and Philip Rudich, pleaded guilty of selling drugs and were sentenced by Judge Sheppard to thirteen and eighteen months respectively in the Elmira, N. Y. Reformatory. Young Rudich has served a six months sentence in the penitentiary.

DRUG VICTIMS IN NEW YORK

In the first six months of this year 1,242 drug cases were disposed of in the City Magistrate's Court. 1,104 defendants were men and the rest women. The cases are separated into four classes: The voluntary, commitments through the Chief Magistrate's office to Warwick Farms, of which there were 103; the drug addicts over whom the city magistrates have summary jurisdiction; the distributors of drugs charged with misdemeanor under the public health law and held for special sessions, and the dealers charged with felony in possessing narcotics in violation of Section 1,752 of the Penal Code.

Of 175 drug users in which cases magistrates have summary jurisdiction, 37 defendants were female and 138 male. All were sent to hospitals for treatment. Of the 471 drug distributors arraigned for violations of the public health law as misdemeanants 424 were men and 47 women. Of the 392 felony charges against dealers of narcotics 339 defendants were men and 53 women. Six men were held for the Grand Jury, the remainder being ultimately charged with misdemeanors.

New companies organized in August for the manufacture of munitions and aeroplanes had an authorized capitalization of $36,400,000, according to a special compilation made by the *Journal of Commerce* in its issue of September 8. The previous record for any one month was in April, 1916, when the total was $27,500,000.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The Laboratory Products Company of Amarillo, Tex., has been incorporated by T. B. Wrather and others.

Exports of essential oil from Canton in 1916 amounted to 49,733 pounds, against 29,267 pounds in 1915.

The Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society has increased its membership to more than 700.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during 1916 amounted to 71,522 pounds against 131,414 pounds in 1915.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during 1916 amounted to 130,794 pounds, against 157,061 in the preceding year.

J. A. Stoner, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of Marx & Rawolle, has returned from his vacation, which he spent at the Great Lakes.

Joseph C. Hearn, associated for a number of years with the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, is now with the American Druggists Syndicate.

Bergman & Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, chemicals, dyes, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by W. J. Molinari, H. C. Ehrilich, S. Cohen, 31 Liberty Street.

The Division of Ordnance, War Department, has recommended the permanent maintenance of a reserve of not less than 500,000 tons of Chili saltpeter as urgently necessary.

The Goodrich-Lockhart Co., Orange, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals. The capital is $250,000. Incorporators: William J. Maloney, N. P. Coffin, and E. J. McWhinney, Wilmington, Del.

New Orleans chemists are reported to have perfected a process for the instantaneous dyeing of leather, felt, cloths and other fabrics and steps are being taken to organize a company to finance the erection of a plant to produce the new dye in large quantities.

Within a month or two New Orleans will have in operation the first cocoa and chocolate factory in the South. An old brewing plant has been taken over and remodeled at a cost of something like $150,000 by the Fuerst & Kraemer Company of that city.

The Staier Chemical Co. of Newark, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators, H. Staier and J. C. Staier, both of New York, and F. W. Miller, Newark.

The engineer of the General Chemical Company who was largely instrumental in developing the process for the fixation of ammonia which the Government has adopted is said to be Frederick de Jahn. The plant to be built by the Government will be constructed by the J. G. White Engineering Corporation.

Department of Justice officials regard the decision of Judge Boyd of North Carolina holding the child labor law unconstitutional merely as a vehicle for getting the question before the Supreme Court, where they are entirely confident the action of Congress will be sustained. It had been assumed when the law was passed that the milling interests would not permit its enforcement without a vigorous fight.

It is believed that the Government is considering placing in a short while contracts on picric acid, as the leading manufacturers of benzol were called to Washington some time ago to discuss the question of benzol supply with the various departments. It is said there is not sufficient toluol available to supply all the needs for T. N. T., and that the Government wants to be sure to have a steady supply of benzol in the case that picric acid will be needed for explosives.

The war-tme demand for dyestuffs has revived the ancient indigo industry of Central America. Honduras had never wholly abandoned the cultivation of indigo, for although it ceased to yield a profit as an export product, in competition with the synthetic output of commercial laboratories, it is still found in general domestic use among the people. The production, even with the primitive methods of cultivation and extraction in use, is about 30 pounds of indigo per manzana, so that the output should approximate 100,000 pounds this year.

Statement showing the exports of castor seed from each province of British India by sea to foreign countries in the month of May, 1917, and in the two months ended May, 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of 1916 follows:

Provinces from which exported—	Month of May		Two Months Apr. 1 to May 31	
	1916. Cwts.	1917. Cwts.	1916. Cwts.	1917. Cwts.
Bengal	35,412	7,247	49,319	7,447
Bombay	216,017	100,471	478,801	179,869
Sind	450	.....	451	.....
Madras	15,868	22,106	26,800	34,110
Total	267,747	129,824	555,371	221,426

Returns made by the Department of Agriculture of Japan of the production of beans in the Kobe consular district for 1915 give totals of 753,312 bushels of small red beans from 52,873 acres; 2,495,455 bushels of soya beans from 135,173 acres; and 1,532,888 bushels of horse beans from 62,813 acres. Customhouse returns of the exports and imports of beans for all Japan during 1916 show that the exports amounted to 1,080 short tons of 2,000 pounds each, of small beans valued at $53,485; 857 tons of soya beans valued at $38,939; and 38,259 tons of kidney beans valued at $3,379,336. The imports were 27,814 tons of small beans valued at $885,271; 80,691 tons of soya beans valued at $2,270,314; and 4,576 tons of horse beans valued at $120,803.

Under date of August 25 a trade paper says of toluol: "Huge inquiries for trinitrotoluol by the United States and the French governments involve supplies of toluol at the rate of approximately 100,000 to 125,000 gallons a month. The largest single transaction in the toluol market for some months took place a few days ago. This sale involved fully 100,000 gallons for spot delivery. The material was the property of Curtis & Harvey (Canada), Ltd., whose plant at Montreal was destroyed last Saturday, involving the total loss of some 500 tons of toluol. The material sold was loaded on cars, which escaped the flames. It is understood that this business was done at a price ranging between $1.60 and $1.70 a gallon. Well in excess of 200,000 gallons of benzol are involved in current inquiries, principally for shipment abroad for manufacture into high explosives. Exports of benzol from this country have been in much larger volume of late, with the result that the accumulation of shipments in and around New York has been largely wiped out."

London advices dated August 17 say of coal tar products: "The value of products exported during July is £348,479. London pitch is firm at 45s, and the tendency is still upward. Provincial values have stiffened in sympathy, but only slightly, and it seems probable that any material development must remain in abeyance until concerted action on the part of producers is possible. The wisdom of such a policy is amply illustrated by the quotations. There is still no change to report in the position of benzol. The equivalent of 90s remaining at the price quoted in July 1914, though toluol is over 100 per cent up. The costs of recovery and refining are approximately double what they were, and ordinary trade benzol is certainly worth 2s per gallon at the works. While prices are officially fixed, it would be of interest to learn the prices paid overseas to the exporting merchants. Lack of cohesion among the various interests is a serious bar to any attempts to obtain rational treatment in the national interest."

Heavy Chemical Markets

NO SURPLUS STOCKS OF HEAVY CHEMICALS

Government Orders Likely to Cause Increase In Prices —Foreign Buying Keeping the Market Firm— Remarkable Rise in Bichromate.

The trend of the local market continues upward on most all heavy chemicals. There is a good demand, and during the week a number of important price changes have occurred. Not only is there a strong call from domestic consumers, but foreign consumers are entering the American market as well. Some stocks are held so tightly that buyers have temporarily withdrawn from the market because of the high prices that holders are asking.

This condition is largely because consumers are looking for a bearish market when the large Washington contracts are filled. It is the opinion of some that Government orders have recently caused holders of spot stocks to advance their prices, and since there is nothing to indicate that private concerns are pressed for stocks, there may be a lower spot market, but no general break can logically be expected on any heavy chemicals. So far as can be learned from the most reliable sources here no surplus stocks have accumulated.

The most prominent feature has been the remarkable jump in bichromate of soda. A week ago this material was quoted at least 10c a pound lower than the present price. Brisk business is reported, but stocks are rapidly diminishing and now chief consumer interest centers on forward positions.

All heavy acids have shown an improvement. The Government is still a large buyer, and as long as this is true it may be expected that local holders will be well represented as bids are opened from time to time.

All alums are firm and while prices have fluctuated during the week, they have settled back to approximately the same level as they were at the close on last Wednsday. The tone of the market is firm, and the consumer demand continues strong. Aluminum sulphate is unchanged in so far as prices are concerned and business continues brisk, with supplies ample. Bleaching powder is holding its own, with no material changes in spot prices, with much interest being manifested on goods for the balance of the year. Holders have advanced their price slightly on forward positions. Over the year 1918, a reduction of 2c a pound is quoted. Copper sulphate has advanced in the face of a stronger consumer call and holders are rather bullish. Calcium acetate, lead acetate and magnesite are unchanged, but the market is holding decidedly firm.

Caustic potash, bichromate of potash, and both yellow and red prussiate of potash show an advance with much activity. Saltpeter has dropped materially, due, it is stated to large importations of foreign stocks. American producers have been forced to meet this price and lower figures are named than have been heard for some time, irrespective of a noticeable falling off in the consumer demand. Caustic soda has scored another advance, and the market is steady and firm. Nitrate of soda is scarce on spot.

Acid, Acetic—Spot supplies of most all tests of acetic acid are in light supply in the New York market. The Government has been buying heavily. The price for spot commercial acetic ranges around 22c@22½c a pound, while the re-distilled is quoted moderately at 22½c@23¼c a pound, on spot, with about the same price prevailing for delivery up to the end of this month. Additional activity is noted for the glacial, and dealers are holding spot stocks firmly at 36¾c@36¾c a pound. The pure is offered in the open market at 23¼c@24½c a pound; the 28 per cent test is quoted at 5¾c@6c a pound, with the 56 per cent test available in limited quantities at 10¾c@11c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—It cannot be learned that spot supplies of muriatic are abundant in this market and there continues some talk of higher prices being offered by foreign consumers. Considerable business has passed during the week to American conumers. The 22 degree is quoted at 2c@2¼c a pound and the 20 degree at 1⅞c@2c a pound. The market on this material has been steady. Inquiries are now heavy for forward positions.

Acid, Nitric—The market remains firm, as spot supplies are light and there is a strong consumer call from all directions. Spot and delivery up to the end of September are quoted at 7½c@7¾c a pound, for the 40 degree, while the 42 degree is quoted at 7¾c@8¼c a pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—The tone of the New York market on sulphuric is steadier and prices firmer. Holders of spot goods are now somewhat bullish, and with a stronger undertone some are of the opinion that prices will score an advance in the near future. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted tightly $35@$36 a ton, on the spot. Pyrite acid is now quoted at $32@$36 a ton, which is a material advance over the spot price of last week. The 60 degree pyrite is firmer and much activity is noted in trading. Spot goods of this degree are held at $25@$26 a ton, f. o. b. Southern works.

Alums—Trading continues to improve on alums, and although prices have not advanced during the week the tone of the local market is firmer. Supplies are not abundant for spot goods. Inquiries are heavy, especially for future deliveries and producers are expecting a lively market as Winter approaches. Spot quotations are: Potassium lump alum, 9¼c@10c a pound; potassium chrome alum 33c@34c a pound; ammonium lump alum 4⅛@4¾c a pound, and ammonium chrome alum, 18c@19½c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—Prevailing prices are 2c@2¼c a pound, (½ per cent iron), while stocks free from iron have been quoted at 3¼c@3½c a pound. Considerable business continues in this material.

Bleaching Powder—Bleaching powder has fallen off again as there has been little buying interest during the week. It is stated in reliable quarters that spot stocks are held in large quantities and prices have declined. Chief interest now centers on deliveries over the year of 1918 and a flat price of 2c a pound has been heard. The 27-pound tare, on the spot is quoted at 2¾c@3c a pound. The 100-pound tare is available in this market at 4½c@5c a pound, while the general range of prices for spot goods, in domestic drums is from 1¾c@2c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—The advance noted last week on this material holds unchanged, and no price fluctuations are expected within the immediate future. From $6@$6.05 per 100 pounds is the price named for acetate of lime, and the demand continues heavy with no shortage of stocks reported.

Copper Sulphate—A firm condition is reported and prices have scored a material advance during the week. Buying has been heavy and with inquiries in large volume from foreign consumers the market is tight. The small white crystals are now quoted at 9½c@10c a pound, while the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol, (large) at 9¾c@10¼c a pound on spot.

Lead Acetate—The white crystals are finding a ready market at 15¾c@16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in fair volume at prices that range from 14c to 15c a pound. Lead acetate has been in good demand for some time, and according to inquiries being received the firm condition will hold.

Magnesite—Quotations in this market are $40 to $45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and $50@$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York. The strong consumer demand continues from both American and South American users, and there is a brisk movement of stocks, with spot supplies reported light.

Potash, Caustic—The New York market has now settled back to a steadier condition after considerable speculation on this material for some time. There is a strong and constant consumer demand with inquiries heavy. A large volume of business has passed during the week at 64½c@65¼c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and 84c@85c a pound for the 88-92 degree material on the spot. A firm condition is reported on the 80-85 per cent, with prices ranging from 82½c@85c a pound, according to quantity.

Potassium Bichromate—There is a strong demand for bichromate of potash and prices continue to advance since spot is held in such light quantity. Makers are quoting only moderately for immediate delivery and the price named is 45c@46c a pound. This is an advance of nearly 5c on the pound since last week, and every indication points to a steady upward movement.

Potassium Prussiate—There is practically no spot of the yellow available in the New York market, and importers say that plants in Japan are unable to meet the American call and a number of orders are going unfilled. A nominal quotation heard on the yellow is $1.20@$1.25 a pound. There are stocks afloat but the bulk of the cargo has already been sold on contract. A little spot red is available and the figure named is $2.90 a pound, flat.

Saltpeter—A sudden drop has occurred during the week in saltpeter, although the demand has not materially fallen off. Large importations have been received and American producers have been compelled to meet the price importers are asking. Prices at the close were; 28c a pound, flat, for the granulated, and 32c a pound, flat, for the crystals.

Soda Ash—Makers continue to advise that they are booked far ahead on soda ash. Few spot quotations are heard in this market. The prices heard were 4⅛c@4½c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—The market is firmer and prices have advanced in the face of the heavy consumer demand and practically no spot supplies. From 10 to 10½c a pound is the price heard where producers are in a position to quote.

Sodium Bichromate—No heavy chemical in the general list has been subjected to the sudden advance that has taken place in bichromate of soda. The increase has been almost 10c on the pound with every indication that prices will go higher. Spot goods are practically out of the market and large contracts are now being made for 1918 business.

Sodium Nitrate—Another sharp advance is noted on this material. Holders are now asking 6¼c@6½c a pound, for the refined, and $4.70@$4.75 per hundred, for the 95 per cent crude. The demand continues heavy and with spot stocks light, further advances may be expected.

NEW CHEMICAL CORPORATIONS IN AUGUST

Over $13,000,000 is represented in the authorized capital stock of companies incorporated in August to manufacture drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. This is the second largest total for any month of this year and has been exceeded only in four months since the beginning of 1916. The August figure compares with $10,215,000 in July, $1,775,000 in June and $16,375,000 last May. The compilation includes only companies with an authorized capital of $50,000, or greater.

In the thirty-two months since January 1, 1915, the total indicated investment in new drug, chemical and dye companies is $230,670,000. Of this amount $65,861,000 has been contributed during the first eight months of 1917, which is slightly more than the total authorized capital involved in the formation of similar concerns during 1915, but well below the figure for 1916. It compares with $60,523,000 during the first eight months of last year.

Four concerns were organized in August with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more, as follows: Mason Coal & Chemical Company, $5,000,000; United Oil & Chemical Corporation, $2,000,000; Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation $1,950,000, and the Nitrogen Fixation Corporation $1,000,000. This brings the number of companies of such proportion formed since January 1 to nineteen, the aggregate authorized capital of which is $52,220,000, or more than 80 per cent of the total for the eight months.

BRITISH CONTROL OF CRUDE COAL TAR

The American consul general at London cables under date of Sept. 5:

"Ministry of Munitions order from October 1 no dealings permitted in crude or dehydrated coal tar except under license from Department of Explosives Supply, Storeys Gate. No license required by tar distiller, provided tar purchased in in fact distilled by himself."

There have been strikes at Valparaiso, Chili, and at the nitrate ports of Antofagasta, Iquique and Mejillones. The strike has ended at Valparaiso, but has become worse at the nitrate ports, and the movement having spread to the nitrate fields in the Antofagasta district has resulted in the closing of two works and disquiet at others. Nitrate sailings were expected to reach 300,000 tons in August but up to the 16th inst. less than one-third of that amount has been shipped. It is believed that the strike has been caused by agitators.

PYRITE FOR SULPHURIC ACID

Curtailment of Imports Seriously Affects Acid Production—Manufacturers Using More Brimstone—Development of Pyrite in the United States and Canada.

Under normal conditions the total consumption of pyrite in the United States in the manufacture of sulphuric acid is approximately 1,300,000 long tons, of which about 950,000 tons are imported, principally from Spain.

The curtailment in shipping due to the war conditions has very seriously reduced the imports of pyrite, so that the acid manufacturer must use an increased amount of brimstone, or develop new mines in the United States and Canada. As sulphuric acid and pig iron are of vital importance at the present time, the need of increasing the pyrite production is receiving special attention. While the production of brimstone in the United States has been greatly increased, the location of the sulphur deposits renders it extremely difficult to substitute this material for pyrite, by reason of car shortage and boat shortage, in addition to the increased cost of the raw material.

Probably less than one per cent of pyrite deposits of the United States are of commercial value. By deposit is meant a showing of ore one or more feet in thickness and of some continuity in length and depth, and not isolated specimens. Mining cost, transportation facilities, rate at which ore can be shipped, etc., must all be taken into consideration, and they are all important factors. The car shortage in this country seems to be getting worse. In Canada the mines are unable to ship during closed lake navigation.

It is understood that the Bureau of Mines at Washington, together with the principal pyrite consumers, is making great efforts to increase the American production, and a number of inquiries are being received by the Bureau from all parts of the country as to both old and recent discoveries of ore. Known workable deposits of pyrite occur in several of the Atlantic states, notably Virginia, Georgia, Massachusetts and New York. In the Middle West, Missouri is developing some properties of promise. On the Pacific Coast, a considerable and increasing tonnage is being obtained from California. The estimated total tonnage from the United States for 1916 is 468,300 tons.

It should be noted that Canada is supplying a considerable tonnage to the United States, their ouput amounting to 265,098 long tons in 1915. Leading factors in the industry here seem very much encouraged over the progress made and the interest manifested in pyrite.

CONSUMPTON OF SULPHUR IN THE U. S.

Practically every industry requires the use of sulphur in some form, and the United States, to be industrially independent, must therefore have an adequate supply. The record of the last three years, according to a recent statement issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, shows that this country has enough sulphur to support its present industries, even under the requirements imposed by the drain of a vast foreign demand.

The two main sources of sulphur are the native mineral and the sulphides. Each year at least 300,000 long tons of native sulphur and 1,250,000 long tons of sulphides are used, mostly for making sulphuric acid.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Alcohol, Denatured, 10c@20c
Ammonium Nitrate, Crystals, 2c
Amyl Acetate, 5c@25c
Barium Dioxide, Anhydrous, 10c@15c
Benzaldehyde, 25c@75c
Opium, $2
Potassium Bichromate, 15c
Silver Nitrate, 5c
Stramonium Leaves, 5c
Tin Oxide, 10c@15c
Zinc Acetate, 5c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, U.S.P., 15c
Acid, Benzoic, from Toluol, 50c
Salicylic, 10c@15c
Adeps Lanae, 10c
Bismuth Sub-benzoate, $1.00@$1.50
Calcium Hypophosphite, 15c
Collodion, Cantharidal, U.S.P., $2.50
Pepper, Black, 2c@3c
Potassium Bicarbonate, 10c
Chlorate, 8c
Quinine, Alkaloid, 5c
Quinine Salts, 5c
Sodium Benzoate, 60c@75c
Vanillin, 10c
Zinc Sulphate, 15c

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MARKET FOR DYESTUFFS STRONGER

Great Improvement in the Demand for Coal Tar Derivatives—Increase in Inquiries for Egg Albumen—Logwood and Fustic Firm.

The New York market on practically all colors and dyestuffs continues firm, with spot prices showing an improvement, and a decidedly firmer undertone reported on every hand. Consumers throughout the country are showing additional interest by way of inquiries, and there is every reason to believe that much activity may be expected within the immediate future. A great many materials are in light supply and prices on these have taken sudden and material jumps in the face of the heavy demand, and while on firm bids some shading may be done, everything at this writing points to a gradual, but steady upward trend in prices. The demand for export is now attracting much attention.

More interest is noticed in both egg and blood albumen, and trading is limited entirely to the quantity of spot supplies available. There is not a great deal of archil available on spot. The price of cochineal or cutch has not fluctuated during the interval. Divi divi has strengthened again, and importers are not quoting freely on the spot. The demand for gambier, which has been noted for some time continues, and prices are quoted firmly at the same levels that have prevailed for some time. Logwood and fustic are firm, with quotations higher than a week ago. In the absence of small supplies of foreign sumac, consumers are directing chief attention to domestic stocks, with price levels unchanged, but a stronger undertone.

There is a noted improvement in the demand for all coal tar derivatives and while price changes have been frequent the trend seems to be generally upward. This condition is especially true of aniline oil, para-amidophenol, toluidine and toluol. The last named product is scarce on spot, and all consumers are now directing their attention to futures, which also show an advance. No important changes have been noticed in the general condition of the local market on either naphthionic or sulphanilic acids. The demand is steady, with supplies apparently ample, and prices holding firm. Benzidine, both the sulphate and the base, is in fair demand.

Wide price ranges have been heard during the week on most all coal tar colors. Advances and declines have been sudden and sharp, and with consumer interest becoming keener day by day, prices on a number of spot varieties may firm up materially.

Albumen—The price of the domestic blood ranges from 50c to 52c a pound, while the imported grade is quoted at 58c to 61c. There continues considerable buying interest, but business is greatly restricted on account of light supplies, especially the Chinese egg. All importers are quoting with much firmness at the comparatively high levels of $1 to $1.10.

Archil—Local holders are receiving constant calls from foreign consumers for all grades of archil, and with a steady domestic demand from consumers throughout America the concentrated is holding steady on the spot at 21c@26c a pound, with only small quantities reported available in this market. The triple is quoted at 18c@20c a pound, while the double holds steady and unchanged at around 15c a pound, as the inside, with 17c a pound as the maximum.

Cochineal—Most holders in this market are asking a flat price of 60c a pound for spot cochineal. Prices have shown little fluctuation during the week, and little business has passed much below 60c. From one direction it was stated that some had been sold at 55c a pound, but this was a small sale, and perhaps an odd lot that the holder was anxious to dispose of. The export demand is heavy.

Cutch—Spot quotations at the close were: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13c a pound, the liquid 8½c to 9c a pound, and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound. The tone of the New York market remains firm.

Divi Divi—This article is firm and very scarce on the spot. There are some stocks afloat and nearby, but it is not thought that these arrivals will have any important effect on the prevailing prices. Importers continue bullish and because of the increasing demand some difficulty is experienced in filling orders promptly. The quotation for spot and nearby divi divi ranges around $71 a ton, although a small lot passed at $1 less.

Gambier—Dealers are quoting the common gambier 15½c@16½c a pound; the 25 per cent tan, 10c to 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1 23c@24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c a pound, as the inside, and 22½c a pound as the maximum. The demand is strong and spot supplies are light.

Indigo—There has been a considerable shipment of stocks to South America, and some movement of stocks to European countries is reported. Around 30c@32c a pound is the quotation generally heard for spot wool indigo, with 50c@54c a pound as the prevailing price for the spot cotton. Inquiries are heavy and the demand is improving daily.

Logwood—The price of logwood chips ranges from 3c @3½c a pound which advance has held steady during the week. The Mexican, (Campeache) grade is quoted moderately on the spot at $40@$41 a ton, while the Hayti grade is available on spot at $36@$42 a ton, price depending upon seller and quantity. The 51 degree extract was quoted quite freely at the close at 15c a pound, although quite a large sale passed at 11c a pound.

Fustic—For the solid extract, prices range from 24c to 25c a pound, and for the chips 5½c@6c a pound. Fustic sticks continue to be held tightly at $47@$48 a ton, and some importers at the close were asking as high as $49 a ton. Orders continue to be received from Washington for fustic and this keeps the market firm.

Sumac—There is very little foreign sumac available in this market and prices are ruling high. The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted at $50@$54 a ton for spot and nearby. There is a good demand and the market is firm.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Makers are still disinclined to produce in larger quantities than necessary to take care of the immediate consumer demand. Refined naphthionic acid remains unchanged at $1.80@$1.90 a pound, with $1.40 @$1.50 a pound prevailing for the crude f. o. b. works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Most holders are asking 34c@35c a pound for sulphanilic acid. There is a rumor in the local market that orders are being received from Washington for this acid, and this naturally has a tendency to keep the price firm.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The oil is holding firm and in better demand with some holders quoting at slightly higher levels. The figure generally heard is 28c a pound, drums included, and 27½c a pound, drums extra. A fair inquiry continues for the salts, although the demand is not particularly active. The spot quotation for the salts ranges around 32c@34c a pound.

Benzidine—The quantity of spot benzidine available in this market is not large, but thus far orders have been filled promptly. The price of the base is $1.85 to $1.95 a pound, while the sulphate is held in moderate spot quantities at $1.60@$1.65 a pound. The tone of the local market continues firm, and there has been a brisk movement of stocks this week toward consumers.

Naphthalene—Supplies are light and the demand is strong, for both naphthalene flake and the balls, and judging from inquiries prices may advance especially on contract goods as the drug trade is showing much interest in delivery early in the Spring. From 9c to 9½c a pound is the price for the flake and 11c a pound for the balls.

Dinitrotoluol—Consumers are showing much interest in the way of inquiries, but only routine business has passed during the week. Spot supplies are now said to be comparatively light. Most holders are asking 58c a pound for spot and nearby goods, although 55c a pound was heard as the inside quotation.

Para-amidophenol—Additional orders could be handled conveniently, and offerings were being made on the spot at around $4.50 a pound as a flat price on the base, and from $5.00 to $5.50 a pound for spot hydrochloride. Consumers are showing more interest in this material, and from some quarters slight advances have been heard.

Benzol—No change of importance has occurred and sellers are still quoting contract and nearby goods at 51c@53c a gallon, depending on quantity. There is a fairly strong undertone to the local market as more interest is centering on forward positions. An advance is noted in the 90 per cent material, which is quoted at 53c@54c a gallon for spot.

Betanaphthol—The figure named for the U. S. P. is $1.25 a pound. The inquiry is centered mostly in sublimed material, and supplies are now relatively light. Few sellers have goods to offer as the production of the sublimed is limited. From 84c to 85c a pound is the price for future and nearby delivery, for the sublimed. The technical is available here at 62c@65c a pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Dinitrophenol—Business is not pressing on this article, but a fair demand is noted, with much of this product still going into export. From 54c to 55c a pound is the price which is a decline since last week. There is some inquiry, but it is not thought that additional activity will develop immediately.

Toluidine—The market remains steady on para toluidine and around $2.25 flat is the price named for spot goods. A good demand is noted and some makers are having difficulty in taking care of all the business offered. Spot and nearby ortho toluidine varies in price from 90c to $1.00 a pound. Supplies of both grades are said to be light.

Toluol—A better inquiry is noted, with very little spot to be had, and chief interest continues to center on forward positions. The prices named are $1.75 to $1.85 a pound, which show another advance over last week.

TIN SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Tin prices are slightly higher this week. The reason for the improvement can only be ascribed to the probability that consumers of tin have consistently kept out of the market for so long a time that they cannot hold out longer. There is not much /tin for distribution and those that are short of it are showing signs of anxiety. Straits are quoted at 61½c and bids at 61¼c were declined. Popular demand turned to Banka, which had been quoted at 58¾c as late as Friday, and bid the price up to 60¼c a net gain of 1½c. Chinese advanced ½c and closed firm at 55c to 55¼c. London cables to the New York Metal Exchange quoted standard tin at £241 for spot and £240 10s for futures.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Tejure Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Drugs, chemicals and medicinal preparations. B. Jurist, D. and A. B. Tietjen, 513 East 118th street.

Seton Chemical Co, West Hoboken, N. J., capital $50,000. To deal in chemicals. A. Murray, of Arlington, N. J., and Edward Murray and Emily Saling, of Newark, N. J.

Allied Drug and Chemical Corp, Wilmington, Del., capital $1,000,000. To make drugs, chemicals, etc. W. S. Randall, F. A. Armstrong, C. M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Albany Drug Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y., Capital $1,000. Druggists. Rufus L. Meeker, James J. Powers and Joseph F. Driscoll.

Bergman Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $10,000. To deal in chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes. W. J. Molinari, H. C. Ehrlich, S. Cohen, 31 Liberty street, Manhattan.

Universal Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill., capital $12,000. Frederick Greenberg, Anna Andelman and Samuel J. Andelman.

The De Lorme Drug Company, Charleston, S. C., capital $12,000. Melvin St. J. Blitch, Edmund M. Cudworth and W. C. De Lorme.

Adolph G. Enderle Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., capital $75,000. Adolph G., Madeline and Apollonia Enderle.

Boulevard Pharmacy, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital $25,000. Dennis J. Kelley and John J. Creedon.

The Samuel L. Overstreet Drug Company, Louisville, Ky., capital $3,000. Samuel L. Overstreet, K. L. Badger and F. H. Bussey.

The Alosta Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital $10,000. W. R. McNair, S. A. Wright and L. Hyde.

Authorizations—W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., Pennsylvania, capital $50,000. To make buy and sell, and import and export chemicals and drugs. Representative I. C. Jordan, Jr., 90 Wall street, New York City.

International Carbon Products Co. Inc., Maine, capital $30,000. Separating and dressing carbon and graphite ores. Representative, C. D. Burrage, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York City.

The Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., is planning for the erection of three additions to its acid works. The new extension will be located at Buffalo avenue and Union street.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25299—Agencies are desired by a firm in Spain for the sale of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25302—A firm in Spain desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of industrial machinery of all kinds, such as chemical apparatus, refrigerating plants, and boiler equipment; complete scientific laboratory equipment; hygienic and disinfecting apparatus for hospitals, etc.; electromedicinal equipment, including X-ray apparatus, etc., and veterinary instruments of all kinds. References.

25,309—An agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of mineral oils. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

25312—The general manager of a firm in British East Africa wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of sponges, toilet articles, such as perfumery, soap, etc. The firm will make outright purchases and consider agency propositions, depending on nature of the goods desired. References.

25314—A man in Mexico wishes to receive catalogues of soap-making machinery; bottles and containers of flint and opaque glass for perfumes, cold creams, talcum powder, and other toilet articles; lithographed labels, without gum; and aluminum tops for containers. Correspondence.

25316—A firm in Genoa is in the market for sal ammoniac and carbonate of ammonia. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. Reference.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Company	93	93½
do preferred	101	108
By-Products Coke	153	156
Casein Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	34	38
Dow Chemical	...	240
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	48	52
General Chemical	...	210
do preferred	109	111
Grasselli Chemical	210	230
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	85	88
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	15	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co, H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94½	96
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	290	310
Standard Chemical	93	100

TAKING TESTIMONY IN "ASPIRIN" SUIT

Testimony in the suit of the Bayer Company of New York against the United Drug Company, Boston, for infringement of copyright in the use of the name "Aspirin" in the sale of acetylsalicylic acid manufactured by the defendants, is now being taken.

In the meantime a proceeding drawn by the United Drug Company's attorneys for cancellation of the Bayer trade mark registration, was found defective and this proceeding probably will be suspended until the termination of the suit, which will undoubtedly be called to trial early this fall. This information was given out from the offices of Gifford & Bull, attorneys for the Bayer Company.

The Korth Color Co. has opened offices in the Weightman Building, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. They will handle all kinds of colors and chemicals for the textile trade. F. W. Korth, who is well known to the industry, is in charge.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .55
*Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	2 00	— 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.62	— .63
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	4.30	— 4.32
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	4.32	— 4.34
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	4.36	— 4.38
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00	— 1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— 2.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.30	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	— .66
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.17	— .18
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
*Amyl Acetate, bulk	lb.	5.25	— 6.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.27	— .28
Needle powder	lb.	.16	— .17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.13	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine,Alk.U.S.P.,1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P.1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.28	— .30
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— .35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— 1.20
*Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	— 6.55
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.50	— 2 55
*St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06½
*Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.10
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 1.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 1.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk	lb.	—	— .79½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .80½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .76
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .81½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .81½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .80
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.75	— .79
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloroform	lb.	—	— .83
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	—12.00
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— 1 21
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .66
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .46
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 7.00
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	— .28
Boxes	lb.	.32	— .35
Cases, fingers	lb.	.37	— .38
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.55
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.75
Bulk	oz.	—	—12 50
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—11.35
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.50
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.30
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	— 9.45
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	— 9.65
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.40
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.35	— .37
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	— .54
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	18.50	—19.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .50
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .49½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.55	— 8.45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .33
*Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.34	— .36
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.12	— 1.22
Small	lb.	.85	— .89
French	lb.	.34	— .38
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder, U. S. P.	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.30	— .50
Reeds	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
*Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
5 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.05
Hydrochloride,U.S.P.5-gr.v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
*Nominal.			
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.72	— .74
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	— .17
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— 1.70
*Glucose	100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.90
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.64	— .64½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.65½	— .66
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.65	— .66
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.51	— .51½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.46	— .46½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	6.45	— 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.90	— .95
*Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.36	— .38
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.24	— .26
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—15.25
16 oz. bottles	gross	—	—18.75
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63	— 2.75
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.60
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	— 2.27
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	— .29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.81	— .82
Russian	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	— .36
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	— .46
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	— .56
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb	2.45	— 3.00
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, crystals	lb.	—	— .24
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.25
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Iodide s. v.	oz.	—	— .45
*Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.75	— .76
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
*Recryst	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	—	115.20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v. 1-oz.		—	—11.10
Hydrochlor. ⅛-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—11.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—10.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—11.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—11.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.75
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.v.oz		—	—16.05
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½—	.10
Balls	lb.	.10 —	.10¼
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16½—	.17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—30.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
*Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
*Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.07¾—	.08
Lily white	lb.	.09½—	.10
Snow white	lb.	.13 —	.14
*Phenolphthalein	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.05
Red	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*Pilocarpine, Alk.,10 gr. vials,gr.		—	— .15
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .82
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate, U. S. P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.80	— .81
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .76
*German	oz.	.75	— .76
*Java	oz.	.75	— .76
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
*Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	39.00	—40.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	46.50	—47.00
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton,U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	46.50	—46.75
Powdered	lb.	47.15	—47.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.27	— .28
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13

*Nominal.

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.16	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½—	.14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Bromide, gran.	lb.	—	— .86
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate	lb.	.47	— .62
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,⅛vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.42	— .43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.40	—14.40
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Kegs	per keg	4.00	— 4.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—23.40
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—19.65
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.64½—	.65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Vanillin	oz.	.67	— .70
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.80	— .85
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼—	.10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾—	.11
*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.36¼—	.36¾
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
ex Toluol	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾—	.13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾—	.13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P., drs.	lb.	.40	— .45
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.45	— .50
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.43	— .45
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.42	— .44
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	.72	— .75
Powder	lb.	.72½—	.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾—	.02
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .47
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Stearic, Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .82
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .78

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.08	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	—	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.05	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lead Free	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.95
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.57	— .60
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Bottles	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.60	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.90	— 5.40
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Distilled	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	25.25	—26.25
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—80.00
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—26.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.65	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.31	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	23.00	—25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.30	—11.50
*West Indian	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .95
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	.92	— .97
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.15	— .17
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.42	— .45
Broken	lb.	.35	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.38	— .40
*Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .08
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .51
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.39	— .40
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.34	— .36
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.29	— .31
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.55	— .59
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.09	— .10
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	— .22
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sloe	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.47	— .49
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Black	lb.	.50	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.42	— .45
Valencia	lb.	11.60	—11.70
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.30	— .32
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .63
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .54
Seconds	lb.	.43	— .46
Sorts Amber	lb.	.31	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.72	— .73
Damar Batavia	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.34	— .35
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Siftings	lb.	.29	— .30
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.45	— .47
Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Damiana	lb.	.13¼	— .15¼
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.59	— .64
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Horehound	lb.	.18	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09	— .09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.55	— .56
French	lb.	.31	— .32
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .70
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.18	— .23
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
Savory	lb.	.25	— .25¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .43
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04⅜	— .04½
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08½	— .09
French	lb.	.11½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.90	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .57
Whole	lb.	.36	— .39
Angelica, American	lb.	.28	— .36
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .40
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	— .41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.13	— .15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .20
Bleached	lb.	.20	— .22
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5 30	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.42	— .46
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareeira Brava	lb.	—	— .54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.41	— .42
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.31	— .35
Senega, Northern	lb.	.80	— .85
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	— .29
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, white	lb.	.12½	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.85	— 1.00
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.25½	— .26
Star	lb.	.34	— .35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*Dutch	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08¼
South American	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.60	— .61
Dutch	lb.	.71	— .72
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	— .48½
Decorticated	lb.	.60	— .60½

*Nominal.

Celery	lb.	.27	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.18	— .18½
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14½
*German, small	lb.	.25	— .26
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	14.25	—14.50
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04¾	— .05
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04½
*Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.12	— .12¼
California, brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Chinese	lb.	.08½	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14½	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.14½	— .15
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.73	— .74
*Russian	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	.51	— .53
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Small	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	— .11
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19¼	— .20
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.46	— .48
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Mombasa	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.38	— .39
Penang	lb.	—	— —
Zanzibar	lb.	.37½	— .38
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Cochin	lb.	.15½	— .16
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Japan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18½	— .21
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23	— .23¼
White	lb.	.25½	— .26
Pimento	lb.	.05½	— .05¾

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.28	— .29
Bees, white	lb.	.65	— .67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.43	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.50	— .54
Candelilla	lb.	.30	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 1	lb.	.49	— .50
No. 2	lb.	.47	— .48
No. 3	lb.	.40	— .43
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .14
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .70
Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.76	— .79
Domestic	lb.	.36	— .37
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.59	— .64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11¼	— .12

*Nominal.

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	— .06
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .11
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .15¾
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.22	— .22½
Glacial	lb.	.36¼	— .36¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05¾
Potash, lump	lb.	.09	— .10
Chrome	lb.	.18	— .19½
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.05½	— .06½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6 00	— 6 05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¼
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞	— .02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	— .46
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.64½	— .65¾
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.per ton	ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.10
Dense	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	10.00	—10.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .28
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100 lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech	100 lbs.	4.70	— 4.75
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .06½
Nitrite	lb.	.38	— .42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.85
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50 00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25 00	—27.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.50	—36 00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .35
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.27½	— .28¼
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12½
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.50	— .52
Benzol, (90 p.c)	gal.	.53	— .54
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.54	— .55
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.58	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Balls	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.		— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.88	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.80	— .90
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.10	— 2 25
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	2.00	— 2.60
Acid Blue	lb.	3 00	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6 50	— 7 50
Acid Orange	lb.	.95	— 1 25
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Acid Orange III	lb.	1 50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2 25	— 2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8 50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Alpine Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.25	— 6 75
Azo Yellow	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.25	— 4 00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2 00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2 50	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.20	— 2 75
Bright Red	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.00	— 3 00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.10	— 3 00
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	4 50	— 5 00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.00	— 2 00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	— 3 25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2 55	— 3 00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Fur Brown GG	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	10.50	—11.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4 50	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Methylene, Blue, tech.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 4 50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Jet	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7 00
Oil Black	lb.	1 80	— 2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, cone.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3 00	— 3.25
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2 00	— 2.75
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	9.00	—12.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8 00	— 9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .50
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	— .10
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	47.00	—48.00
Chips	lb.	.05½	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.00	—41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .34
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	— .14
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .52
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	68.50	—71.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85 00	—87.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Common	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.87	— .89
Domestic, prime	gal.	.85	— .87
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	—85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	115.00	120.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¾	— .10
English	lb.	.09¾	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.85	— 1.89
Off Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
No. 1	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.84	— .85
Light, strained	gal.	.86	— .88
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.89	— .91
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.90	— .92
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— —
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	.75	— .77
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	1.22	— 1.27
Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Herring	gal.	—	— —
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	—25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saponified	lb.	.14½	— .15
*Seal ,white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	— .11
*Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.52	— 1.54
45 deg. cold test	gal.	1.47	— 1.48
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.46	— 1.47
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.48	— 1.50
Prime	gal.	1.43	— 1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.95	— 1.00

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	— .28
Cases	lb.	.27	— .29
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .16¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.21	—16.31
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.98	— 1.01
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	14.50	—15.00
*White	lb.	.14	— .15
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.14½	— .15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.23	— 1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.26	— 1.27
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.27	— 1.28
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.95	— 2.10
Foots	lb.	.22	— .24
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.18½	— .19
Benin	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Niger	lb.	.16¾	— .16¼
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
*Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	— .61
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	— .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd, in bbls.	gal.	1.40	— 1.45

*Nominal.

*Blown	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	—	— —
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	— .40
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
*Imported	gal.	3.00	— 3.10
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.42½	— .43
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.37	— .41
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	gal.	.29	— .36
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50	— 4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50	—15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl.	5.95	— 6.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .70
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .69½
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .69
Fine Orange	lb.	—	— .63
Second Orange	lb.	—	— .60
T. N.	lb.	—	— .57
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .57
*Button	lb.	.64	— .65
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— .55
Bone, Dry	lb.	.67	— .68

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	— —..
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—41.00
Columbia		—	— —
New Orleans	ton	42.00	—43.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	—48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85	— 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.47	— .52
Open kettle	gal.	.53	— .58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31	— .32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	— .40
Fancy	lb.	.60	— .70
Medium	lb.	.45	— .50
Honey— *Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .14½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	— .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		—	— 5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Caracas	lb.	.12½	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10	— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	— .26
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾	— .13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed. bu'le	War- eral	ner
Powdered	8.55	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.70
XXXX	8.60	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
Confectioners A	8.30	8.40	8.40	—	8.50
Standard Gran.	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	.75	— .77
Brown, strained	gal.	.84	— .85
Light, strained	gal.	.86	— .88
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.89	— .91
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.90	— .92
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	1.22	— 1.27
Prime	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saponified	lb.	.14½	— .15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	— .28
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .16¼
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17½	— .18
Corn crude, barrels	lb.	.14	— .14½
Refined, barrels		16.21	—16.31
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	.98	— 1.01
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	14.50	—15.00
*White	gal.	.14	— .15
*Winter Yellow	gal.	.14½	— .15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.23	— 1.25
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.95	— 2.10
Foots	lb.	.22	— .24
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.18½	— .19
Niger	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
*Imported	lb.	.18	— .19
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Pine white steam	gal.	.60	— .61
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14¾	— .15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.15½	— .16
Yellow	lb.	.15	— .15½
House	lb.	.15	— .15½
Brown	lb.	.14	— .15
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	—	— .15½
White grease, stearine	lb.	—	— .16
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard, City steam	lb.	.23¼	— .23½
Compound	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.24½	— .25
Oleo	lb.	.21½	— .22
Tallow, prime	lb.	.14½	— .15
City Special	lb.	—	— .16½
Choice Country	lb.	—	— .16

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18	— .18½
Prime City	lb.	.17½	— .18
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17⅜	— .17¼
Prime White	lb.	.13	— .15
No. 2 Packers, nominal	lb.	.15½	— .16
B. White	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
C. White (loose)	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
Brown	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Bone	lb.	.14	— .14½
Yellow grease stearine(loose)	lb.	.16⅜	— .16½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		—	— —
Spot running pound, per cwt.		—	— —
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09	— .10
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84	— .85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100lbs.		7.25	— 7.75
Mineral Soap Stock		—	— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	— 1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70	— .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.05	— 1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.25	— 2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.65	— .68
1st select, powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.60	— .67
Seconds	lb.	.60	— .63
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.42	— .45
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .70
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	— .55
Technical	lb.	.42	— .48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.30	— 1.50
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	— .55
	lb.	—	— 3.75
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	3.45	— 3.65
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	— .57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Medicinal	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
Hydrous	lb.	.50	— .60
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.95	— 5.00
Less	gal.	5.15	— 5.30
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls	gal.	4.72	— 4.75
Less	gal.	4.85	— 5.05
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	1.20	— 1.45
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.15	— 1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	— .10
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	— .10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	— .12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	— .17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.30	— 5.75
Technical	lb.	.85	— .90
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	—37.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Ground	lb.	2.75	— 2.85

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65 — .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08 — .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55 — .60
Jamaica	lb.	— — —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23 — .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45 — .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36 — .40
Chloride	oz.	— — .40
Iodide	oz.	.38 — .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32 — .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35 — .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38 — .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.85 — 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.05 — 2.10
Asbestos	lb.	.25 — .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00 — 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	— — 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	— — .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	— — .80
Capsules. 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	— — 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	— — 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	— — 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	— — 2.64
Tablets, per 100		— — .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	— — 3.50
Atramin	oz.	— — .15
Atropine, 5 grains		— — 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		— — 1.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40 — .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	— — .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20 — 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20 — .25
Peru	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.60 — .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45 — .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35 — .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	— — 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	— — .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25 — .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	— — 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55 — .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25 — .50
Iodide	oz.	— — .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22 — .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45 — .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07 — .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25 — .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50 — .55
	oz.	— — .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	— — .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12 — .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12 — .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.60 — 2.70
Less	gal.	3.20 — 3.30
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38 — .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	— — 1.20
Para	lb.	.70 — .75
Surinam	lb.	.85 — .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30 — .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00 — 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75 — 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	— — 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	— — 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90 — 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25 — 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45 — 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.50 — 6.25
	oz.	.45 — .50
Benzanilide	oz.	— — 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30 — .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.40 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.50 — .60
Benzonaphthol	oz.	— — .85
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	— — —
Phosphate	oz.	— — —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80 — 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20 — .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	— — 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
	oz.	.14 — .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — —
Bismuth Betanaph	oz.	— — .43
Bromide	oz.	— — .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45 — 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	— — .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	— — 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	— — 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz	— — .80
Oxychloride	lb	— — 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	— — 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	— — 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	— — 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.50 — 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15 — 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	— — —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95 — 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	— — 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30 — .32
Valerate	oz.	.60 — .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30 — .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22 — .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1 10 — 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).		
Bone, Cuttlebsh	lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	— — .25
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10 — .12
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .14
Bromalin	oz.	— — 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10 — .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18 — .30
Brucine	oz.	— — 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40 — .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35 — .40
Cassia	lb.	.24 — .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35 — .45
Seed	lb.	— — .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38 — .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48 — .55
Dutch	lb.	.55 — .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48 — .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .25
Carbonate	lb.	— — 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75 — 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	— — 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15 — 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	— —15.00
	oz.	— — 1.00
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25 — 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90 — 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.75 — 9.06
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60 — .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05 — 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90 — 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25 — 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25 — 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35 — .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70 — .80
Benzoate	oz.	— — .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08 — .15
Fused	lb.	.65 — .90
Granulated	lb.	.12 — .18
Citrate	lb.	— — —
Formate	oz.	.11 — .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18 — .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Iodide	lb.	4.10 — 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19 — .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	— — .85
Oxalate	lb.	— — 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90 — 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35 — .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90 — .95
Salicylate	lb.	— — —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35 — .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14 — .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14 — .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)		
Camphor, refined	lb.	.82 — .87
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.83 — .88
Powdered	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.84 — .88
Monobromated	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	— — —
Smyrna	lb.	— — —
So. American	lb.	.10 — .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30 — .34
Cannabine Tarnate	oz.	— — —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.25 — 4.50
Chinese	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65 — .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	— — 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18 — .25
Caraway	lb.	.70 — .75
Powdered	lb.	.75 — .85
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30 — .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25 — .30
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40 — .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	— — .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55 — .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38 — .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45 — .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .35
Fistula	lb.	.23 — .28
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25 — .30
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27 — .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35 — .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40 — .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.27 — .32
Yellow	lb.	.25 — .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	— — .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Oxide	oz.	— — .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12 — .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80 — .85
Pink	box	.60 — .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65 — .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	— — .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12 — .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08 — .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40 — .47
Chicle	lb.	.80 — .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12 — .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	— — .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40 — .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	— — 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	— — .30
Chloroform	lb.	.72 — .80
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60 — .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60 — .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	— — .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.60 — .62
Cimicifugin	oz.	— — 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70 — .75
Red	lb.	.60 — .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45 — .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95 — 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51 — .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60 — .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60 — .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51 — .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57 — .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53 — .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22 — .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38 — .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37 — .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38 — .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00 — 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.42 — .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	— — —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	— — .30
Civet	oz.	3.00 — 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.45 — .50
Powdered, pure	lb.	50 — .55
Penang	lb.	.50 — .55
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85 — .90
Carbonate	oz.	— — .30
Chloride	oz.	— — .18
Nitrate	oz.	— — .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	11.45 —11.65
Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9 10 — 9.15
⅛-oz vials	oz.	9.30 — 9 35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	— — —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	— — —
Truxillo	lb.	.40 — .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90 — 1.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Codeine	oz.	13.95	—14.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	12.70	—12.90
Nitrate	oz.	12.70	—12.90
Salicylate	oz.	12.70	—12.90
Phosphate	oz.	12.70	—12.90
Sulphate	oz.	11.45	—11.65
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Seed	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 3.85
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.60	— .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .17
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.56	— .60
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	— .14
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	16.00	—16.50
Hydochloride	oz.	15.20	—15.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00	—21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.		—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00	—20.30
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19	— .21
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44	— .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	—	— —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40	— 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— .35
French	lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—16.00
Less	lb.	.11	— .13
Ground	lb.	.12	— .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.68½	— .69
in cans	lb.	.69½	— .71
Less	lb.	.77	— .80
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	oz.	4.85	— 5.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.21	— .25
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.40

*Nominal.

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.20	— .25
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.38	— .45
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	.. .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.		.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.72	— .88
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Mercury	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	—14.55
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	18.00	—18.10
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.40	—14.55
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.30	—14.55
Meconate	oz.		—15.50
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	12.35	—14.30
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	12.60	—14.50
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	— .50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .90
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lote	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.45	— .50
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported Bbls. or less	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.30	— .36
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.		3.40	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.80	— 5.00
Bbls.	ea.	123.00	125.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Raw	gal.	1.50	— 1.57
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Essential	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Pompeian	gal.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.80	— 4.10
Western	lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rap Seed	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	—15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	.75	— .80
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.70
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	— 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.30	— .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Paris Green	lb.	.55	— .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .22
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.30	— 1.35
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Bichromate	lb.	.65	— .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .46
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.81
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .90
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	— .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.65	— .75
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	— .37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.75	— .80
Fused Cones	oz.	.98	— 1.02
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	— .50
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.60	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3 15	— 3.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2 90	— 3 00
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½—	.04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½—	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Granular	lb.	.02¾—	.06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1 05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Aromatic	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	— .50
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 9.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb cartons	lb.	.57	— .62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1 00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½—	.12
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½—	09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea		—	— .35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.25	—22.75
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19 80	—21 00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1 05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.15	— 1 25
Barrels	gal.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1 50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.18	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1 05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3 60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8—Exports for month of June

Imports

ANTIPYRINE—
200 pounds
BALSAM—
5,200 pounds, copaiba
BARK—
1,420 pounds, mangrove
2,000 pounds, lemon
BAY RUM—
50 gallons, Porto Rican
BEANS—
4,630 bushels, castor
980 bushels, castor
875 bushels, castor
9,800 pounds, vanilla
6,600 pounds, vanilla
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
350 pounds.
300 pounds
COBALT, OLEATE—
5,975 pounds
CUTTLEFISH BONE—
3,820 pounds
3,400 pounds
DIVI-DIVI—
1,168,600 pounds
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
26,300 pounds, gambier
ERGOT—
4,280 pounds
ESSENTIAL OIL—
16,900 pounds, citronella
22,150 pounds, citronella
6,400 pounds, miscellaneous
17,000 pounds, miscellaneous
9,200 pounds, miscellaneous
2,400 pounds, miscellaneous
7,500 pounds, geranium
4,000 pounds, ylang ylang
GLYCERIN—
4,090 pounds
13,693 pounds
GUMS—
2,025 pounds, tragacanth
2,900 pounds, benzoine
44,500 pounds, arabic
44,700 pounds, arabic
52,725 pounds, aloes
IRON OXIDE—
107,800 pounds
147,614 pounds
198,000 pounds
224,400 pounds
54,810 pounds
128,196 pounds
334,857 pounds
ISINGLASS—
1,200 pounds
LEAVES—
3,800 pounds, bay
24,570 pounds, marjoram
6,600 pounds, sage
3,600 pounds, sage
13,890 pounds, laurel
6,700 pounds, laurel
1,850 pounds, senna
17,375 pounds, senna
LIME—
2,520 pounds, citrate
26,280 pounds, tartrate
LOGWOOD—
50, tons
MANNA—
800 pounds
2,500 pounds
MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
4,200 pounds, medicine
NUX VOMICA—
43,400 pounds
350,000 pounds
126,700 pounds
OILS—
12,900 gallons, Newfoundland cod
150 gallons, bay
320 gallons, bay
450 pounds, linaloe
8,500 pounds, lemongrass
2,100 pounds, lemongrass
OPIUM—
2,300 pounds
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
84,080 pounds
ROOTS—
3,900 pounds, pareira brava
1,252,650 pounds, licorice
791,450 pounds, licorice
10,950 pounds, licorice
1,000 pounds, miscellaneous
SANDALWOOD—
90,100 pounds, East Indian
83,150 pounds, East Indian
SEED—
12,530 pounds, cardamom
610 pounds, cardamom
17,500 pounds, foenugreek
1,500 pounds, fennel
7,000 pounds, dill
75,000 pounds, coriander
54,900 pounds, coriander
84,600 pounds, coriander
SODIUM CARBONATE—
4,400 pounds
SPICES—
10,000 pounds, cinnamon
4,350 pounds, ginger
16,500 pounds, pimento
27,100 pounds, pimento
WAX—
11,080 pounds, carnauba
3,965 pounds, bees
1,180 pounds, bees
130,639 pounds, bees
53,816 pounds, bees
4,125 pounds, bees
ZINC SULPHATE—
670 pounds

Exports

ACID SULPHURIC—
103,628 pounds, British Guiana
50 pounds, Ecuador
930 pounds, Colombia
93,164 pounds, Chile
ALCOHOL—
20 gallons, British India
17 gallons, Venezuela
20 gallons, Peru
520 gallons, Colombia
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
302,261 pounds, Chile
22,340 pounds, Brazil
164,455 pounds, San Domingo
2,388 pounds, French West Indies
COPPER SULPHATE—
123,600 pounds, Uruguay
3,220 pounds, Peru
465 pounds, Colombia
32,000 pounds, Chile
182,144 pounds, Brazil
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
$196,109, Brazil
$39,550, Argentina
$182, San Domingo
$9, Virgin Islands
$185, French West Indies
$27, Hayti
$773, Cuba
$154, Trinidad
$25, Jamaica
$5, Barbados
ESSENTIAL OILS—
$270, Argentina
$1,565, Brazil
$2,184, Chile
$213, Colombia
$62, Ecuador
$506, Venezuela
$850, British East Indies
FLAVORING EXTRACT—
$19, Dutch Guiana
$5, Ecuador
$509, Colombia
$1,211, Chile
1,336, Brazil
$130, Argentina
$402, San Domingo
$204, Hayti
$150, French West Indies
PETROLEUM JELLY—
$61, China
$448, Venezuela
$62, Uruguay
$970, Peru
$7, British Guiana
$24, Ecuador
$906, Colombia
$2,320, Chile
$4,903, Brazil
$38, Bolivia
$1,049, Argentina
$108, San Domingo
$30, Hayti
ROOTS AND HERBS—
$685, Colombia
$3,435, Chile
$397, Brazil
$28, Bolivia
$1,005, Argentina
$351, San Domingo
$22, Hayti
$653, Cuba
SODIUM SALTS—
$2,512, San Domingo
$144, Hayti
$6,721, French West Indies
$102, Dutch West Indies
$111, Virgin Islands
$39,486, Cuba
$5,330, British West Indies
$123, Trinidad
$1,332, Jamaica
$1,142, Barbados
$45, Newfoundland
$74,253, Mexico
$920, Salvador
SPONGES—
476 pounds, Australia
100 pounds, Peru
SULPHUR, CRUDE—
107 tons, British India
25 tons, Australia
25 tons, British South Africa
WAX, PARAFFIN—
22,580 pounds, San Domingo
723 pounds, Hayti
83,572 pounds, Cuba
10,131 pounds, British West Indies
136 pounds, Trinidad
440 pounds, Jamaica
125 pounds, Barbados
ZINC OXIDE—
8,809 pounds, Colombia
7,609 pounds, Chile
181,583 pounds, Brazil
135 pounds, Bolivia
1,950 pounds, Argentina

The C. O. Padelford Co., Newark, N. J., operating a chemical manufaturing plant at 154 Wright street, has filed notice of change in its company name to the Kalyptol Chemical Co.

The Conservation Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated, with a capital of $250,000, to manufacture chemicals. C. H. Jarvis, H. A. Black and John B. Turner are the incorporators.

The officials and salesmen of Harrisons, Inc., held their first general sales convention since the firm was purchased by the du Pont Company, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, during the week of Aug. 13. Beginning on Monday, the delegates spent the afternoon in a tour of inspection of the Company's plant at Gray's Ferry. Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to business. The principal topics of discussion, were new company products and policies.

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PLANS FOR N. W. D. A. CONVENTION

Committee Announces Arrangements for Members from the East—Official Party to Leave New York Saturday, Sept. 29—Bring Your Golf Sticks.

Romaine Pierson, chairman of the transportation committee, National Wholesale Druggists Association, in a communication addressed to the members of that organization, says:

"Your committee wishes to announce that transportation arrangements have been made for our members who will attend the forty-third annual meeting to be held at Chicago, Ill., the week of October 1, 1917.

"The official party for the Chicago convention will leave New York via Pennsylvania Railroad on train No. 23, the Manhattan limited, at 5.04 P.M., Saturday, September 29, arriving in Chicago Sunday at 2 P.M. The best rate will be the ten-party fare.

"This train will leave North Philadelphia at 7:02 P.M.

"Boston and New England members and those in the territory adjacent to New York who may wish to join the New York party can purchase local tickets to New York and use the party fare from that city. They should communicate with the chairman promptly and specify Pullman reservations desired.

"A car from Baltimore will be attached to this train at Harrisburg. Washington, D. C., and Richmond parties will be included in this car. Train leaves Washington, D. C., at 3:07 P.M.; Baltimore at 4:20 P.M. Please note that Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore parties must travel in groups of ten or more to get a special rate out of their respective points. Proportionate rates will apply.

"Parties from Northern New England traveling by way of Boston and Albany (New York Central lines) are advised to take train No. 13, leaving Boston at 2 P.M. Saturday, September 29, Albany at 7:55 P.M., Syracuse 11:30 P.M. reaching Chicago at 4 P.M. Sunday. The rate from Boston is $23.10 or $22.14 on parties of ten or more. Further information and reservations for this train can be secured from R. R. Patch, 99 North Street, Boston.

"Those going from New York should notify the chairman of this committee as far in advance as possible, so that he can arrange for party rates and reserve sleeper accommodations. The railroad and Pullman tickets will then be delivered to the individuals by the Pennsylvania Railroad agent in ample time. Checks should be made payable to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Charles E. Matthews, chairman of the committee on arrangements and entertainment, has arranged for the courtesies of several golf clubs, and members are reminded to bring their golf paraphernalia."

TAX ON INCOMES AND EXCESS PROFITS

The Senate voted to raise $842,000,000 by additional taxes on incomes. The exemptions are $1,000 for single men and $2,000 for married men. The tax on corporations' excess profits ranges from 12 per cent to 60 per cent by graduated rates beginning with excess profits of 15 per cent and running up to excess profits of 300 per cent and over.

A example of the war tax on excess profits and the method of computing it follows:

The lowest tax is twelve per centum of the amount of such war profits not in excess of 15 per centum of the deduction allowed by section 203, section 204 or section 205 as the case may be.

The deduction allowed by section 204 and section 205 is the difference between the net income and the war profits as there determined

Section 203 is subdivided into paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d). The deduction allowed is stated in subdivision (a) to be as follows: "(a) In the case of a domestic corporation or partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States, by deducting from the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the pre-war period; but such deduction shall not be an amount less than 6 or more than 10 per centum of the actual capital for the taxable year."

The term pre-war period means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

CUT IN PRICE OF ACETPHENETIDIN

Supplies Reported More Plentiful—In September, 1916, the Quotation was $43, Highest on Record—Present Price $12 to $14.

The demand for acetphenetidin has fallen off during the past two weeks with a resultant decline in price of $5 to $6 per pound. Quotations two weeks ago were made on a basis of $16 to $18 per pound while at the present time two large manufacturers quote $12 and $14 a pound respectively. One manufacturer reports that stocks are not large, while another offers to fill all orders from plentiful supplies at $12 a pound. From this it is understood that the market for acetphenetidin is expected to be marked by easier prices in the immediate future.

A review of the conditions governing the manufacture of acetphenetidin for the past three years makes it a difficult matter to discern the reason for the high prices which the makers have been receiving for this product, especially during the past few months. In September, 1914, acetphenetidin sold for $1 per pound; September, 1915, the price was $7 to $8 per pound; September, 1916, saw the highest price on record for this article, $43 per pound. The reason given for the abnormal price of September, 1916, $43, is extreme scarcity of supplies, a heavy demand and a high cost and dearth of supplies of raw materials. Two months ago the price was $24 per pound and stocks were reported to be not as plentiful as desired. The present price, $12 is the result of increasing supplies in certain quarters.

Acetphenetidin is made ordinarily from paraphenetidin but it is understood that acetanilid is being used as a starting point by some, and one manufacturer is now making large quantities directly from benzol and acetic acid with a resultant reduced cost which is claimed to be lower than the cost of manufacture previous to the war. This, if true, should make the manufacturers' price at the present time about $1 per pound, the recent prices of $15 to $20 being out of proportion to the cost.

Indications of continued price reductions seem to bear out the contention that the manufacturing cost of this article has been materially reduced. Declines in price may not be due entirely to this, however, for it is rumored that certain interests are forcing down the price by use of so-called "smashing" tactics. An authority states that this method will be of no avail, but that the product will regulate its own price based on the supply and demand, hence fair supplies, small demand and a declining price for the present.

Logwood valued at $26,284 arrived at this port during July from Jamaica.

The use of saccharin is forbidden in Italy in the production of Italian wines and liqueurs.

The Japanese steamship Kwanto Maru has arrived at San Francisco with 800 sacks of castor seed.

A fire in the plant of Seabury & Johnson at East Orange damaged the cotton purifying building to the extent of about $2,000. The flames started from a spark from a cotton picker.

The Burns Manufacturing Company has bought two acres of land at East Rutherford, N. J., for a chemical plant site. The property fronts in Paterson Plank road and the rear abuts the main line of the Erie Railroad, which has private siding into the property.

The *Indian Trade Journal* says the Bhavnager Chemical Works at Vartej, established by Parekh Brothers, of Jeptur, for the manufacture of all kinds of tinctures, spirits liniments and other pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, are working satisfactorily, supplying medicines to various States in Kathiawad, and seem to have a bright future.